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China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 214

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I. GENERAL INFORMATION

INTERVIEW WITH STATE COUNCIL OFFICIAL ON DROUGHT SITUATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 1

[Interview with official of State Council's Drought Combating Office by ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO correspondent: "Heighten Our Spirits; Vigorously Strengthen the Combating of Drought"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: At present, in which areas is the drought situation rather serious? What is the situation?

Answer: The area where the drought situation is still rather serious is the major winter wheat producing area in the northern part of our country, including Hebei, Shandong, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Beijing, Tianjin Liaoning, Jilin, and Inner Mongolia. Though rain and snow have recently fallen in part of that region, nevertheless the greater part of it is still dry. In the South, over most of the area there was too little precipitation in the first part of the winter, and too much in the latter part of the winter, so that only part of the region experiences drought.

In the country as a whole, the area presently experiencing drought is approximately 200 million mu, of which 70 million mu were given over to over-wintering crops, leaving over 100 million mu for which the spring unplowed land has become useless due to lack of moisture in the soil.

The characteristics of this year's drought situation are: First, owing to a long period of drought, the surface of the ground has retained little water, and the underground water level has dropped, creating serious shortage of water sources for irrigation. According to the statistics of 1 March stored water in the 58 large-size reservoirs in the five provinces and municipalities of Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, and Shanxi amounted to only 3.285 billion cubic meters, an average of 4.049 billion cubic meters less than it has been at this time of year for many years. Second, since last autumn precipitation has continued to be sparse, and the lack of moisture in the soil was disadvantageous for the turning green of the winter wheat or the spring plowing. Third, the wheat seedlings on unirrigated cultivated land are generally not doing as well as at the same period last year.

Question: How are the efforts to combat the drought progressing?

Answer: From the point of view of the present situation, every province and municipality afflicted by the drought has made considerable progress. Since last winter, Hebei has already completed 11,000 small-scale projects, and newly sunk or repaired 32,000 motor-pumped wells, increasing our new water sources for this spring's drought-combating efforts. The volume of extractable, channeled water in Shandong reached 11 billion cubic meters, so that it has been possible to proceed with spring irrigation, generating moisture into the spring fields, and spot planting the seeds. In Shanxi, broad areas of stored water such as reservoirs, ponds, and river channels ahve been utilized, and spring irrigation vigorously carried out. In some places in Henan where water was lacking, the masses have been active in transporting water, combating the drought, and preserving the seedlings. In Tianjin, methods were adopted of digging new rivers within rivers, canals within canals, and ditches within holes, and clearing and drying out the branch canals, so as to progress with digging up new sources of water. In the provinces of Shanxi, Henan, and Hebei the various levels of organizations assigned many cadres to the countryside to assist the communes and brigades in doing a good job of combating the drought and preserving the moisture in the soil. Moreover, fund is being withdrawn from the financial departments of local areas to support the struggle to combat the drought, and commercial departments are also in the process of finding ways to guarantee the supply of goods and materials needed for combating the drought. In some provinces and areas, 60 to 70 percent of the communes and brigades have already put into effect systems of responsibility for water conservancy, and have obtained excellent results in the struggle to combat the drought.

Question: In combating the drought, what should be stressed at present?

Answer: First, we must progress with doing a good job or ideological mobilization; strengthen our confidence in our ability to combat the drought and reap a bumper harvest; eliminate the pessimistic feeling that "since the April of this year falls on a lunar year, spring will be longer, there will be no rush to till the land" and to rely on nature for the rain; inspire enthusiasm; do a good job of managing the wheat fields; and strive hard to be able to do the spring sowing in time. Under the present circumstances of the area sown last fall and winter for food grain crops continuously getting smaller, we definitely must do everything we possibly can to overcome the difficulties and improve unit production.

Second, we must suit measures to local conditions, and do everything we can to dig new water sources. Under the present drought-combating circumstances, in order to rationally utilize underground water resources, we must place importance on the utilization of shallow-level water; have variety of wells and, in a planned way, utilize a number of types that require less labor and offer quicker results, such as earthen wells, hand pump wells, and vacuum wells. In areas lacking in water sources, we must organize the masses to haul water, and put into effect the method of digging a ditch, applying a handful of fertilizer, and throwing on a basin of water, in order to combat the drought and preserve the seedlings.

Third, we must set up sound systems of water conservancy responsibility as quickly as possible. At present, there is still a considerable portion of water convervancy measures for which systems of responsibility have not been set up, and they should be set up as soon as possible during this spring's drought combating efforts; particularly in areas where systems of contracting production and work tasks to households are being put into effect, there is all the more necessity for doing a good job of this. When in the course of putting systems of water conservancy responsibility into effect in the various areas many good examples appear we must propagandize and promulgate their good experience.

Fourth, we msut have a good grasp of utilizing water in a planned way, scientifically, and sparingly. We must, adapting measures to local conditions, popularize in areas to be irrigated the methods of apportioning water on the basis of acreage of land, charging for motor pumped wells by the hour, the border method of irrigation, and furrow irrigation.

Fifth, for dry land, we must do well in raking and smoothing the soil in order to preserve the moisture in the soil; in areas having the proper conditions, we can put into effect the drought-combating sowing methods of planting seeds into holes, high-yield drainage ditch planting, and carrying water and dibbling in the seeds.

Sixth, the various levels of leaders should organize the various trades and professions to make a great effort to support the work of combating the drought and guarantee the timely supply of the goods and materials, money, oil, and electricity needed.

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CSO: 4007/353

BRIEFS

FARM MACHINERY INCREASED USE--Beijing, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--More and more farm machinery has been used in China's rural areas. Total power of farm machinery in 1981 reached 210 million hp, a 7.8 percent increase over the previous year. Included are 794,000 large and medium-sized tractors and 2.05 million small tractors. The year 1981 also saw a sharp increase in peasant households' buying farm machinery. Over 392,000 peasant households throughout China were owners of tractors in 1981. [OW181405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0023 GMT 18 Jun 82 OW]

GOAT BREEDING CENTERS--Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--China now has 157 goat breeding centers in 11 provinces and autonomous regions, each producing 100,000 skins annually, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. At the end of 1981, there were 78 million goats in the country, 5 million more than in 1978, the year before these centers were set up. China's commercial departments purchased 46.6 million goat skins in 1981, 6.15 million more than the previous record year of 1963. China now ranks first in the world in the export of goat skins. Exports in the last 3 years were worth 160 million U.S. Goat breeding has helped supply the domestic market with more meat, milk, wool and casings and increased the peasants' income. Delegates attending a recent national conference in Wanxian Prefecture, Sichuan Province, called for efforts to set up more goat breeding centers, and to employ scientific methods to improve goat strains. [OW181405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 14 Jun 82 OW]

BEIJING, JILIN SAPLING GREENHOUSES--Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Two new large greenhouses, one in Beijing and one in Jilin Province which will produce more than four million tree saplings a year, have started production, according to the Ministry of Forestry. The Beijing greenhouse covers an area of 5,400 square meters. Chinese juniper, deodar and other coniferous trees, as well as woody plants like roses will be grown here. The Jilin greenhouse with an area of 5,440 square meters will grow Korean pine, larch and spruce saplings. The equipment was imported. China launched a massive tree-planting campaign earlier this year. In addition to these two large modern greenhouses, many simple greenhouses and nurseries have been set up to meet the needs of large-scale afforestation. There will be an estimated 370,000 hectares of tree nurseries in China by the end of this year. [Text] [OW181405 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 15 Jun 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE--Anhui Province will grow 11.7 million mu of early rice this year, or 900,000 mu more than last year. By 25 May, transplanting work had been completed in most rice-growing areas of the province. [OW041447 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 May 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/454

WATER CONSERVATION MEASURES STEPPED UP

OW180414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1142 GMT 17 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The peak water consumption season in Beijing this year is approaching. According to estimates made by departments concerned, while the city needs 1.55 million dun of tap water daily, only 1.3 million dun can be supplied. A responsible person of the Beijing Municipal Water Conservation Office told our reporter that the people and various units in the capital must conserve water vigorously in order to ease the water shortage.

Beijing Municipality has experienced a water shortage due to the persistent drought during the past 2 years or more. The water level in the Miyun Reservoir, which supplies water to Beijing, has dropped below the crisis level. Most of the more than 80 reservoirs in the entire city are drying up. The subterranean water level within the city limits and in suburban districts has dropped between one and two members as compared with the same period last year and about one-third of the motor-pumped wells yielded no water. The water shortage throughout the city is expected to be more serious than last year before the arrival of the rainy season this year.

Since the emergency water consumption conference for Beijing-Tianjin called by the State Council in August last year, the Beijing Municipal People's Government has called three water conservation meetings to mobilize the people and at the same time has adopted economic measures and enforced planned water consumption to change the situation of "drinking out of the same big bucket." Certain results have been achieved in water conservation. Since August last year, steps have been taken to enforce planned water consumption in groups among the 200 factories which consumed over 10,000 dun of water monthly; measures governing additional fees at progressive rates for water used in excess of the set quota were also put into effect. After these measures were put into effect, the total industrial output value of these 200 big water consumers for the first quarter of this year increased by 8.56 percent as compared with the same period of last year whereas the amount of water consumed dropped by 10.7 percent. A total of 68 units throughout the city have abolished the system of charging water fees at fixed rates, and installed water meters for over 100,000 households. In the meantime, water meters have also been installed for more than 1,500 self-providing wells [zi bei jing 5261 0271 0064] to charge fees according to the amount of water used. These self-providing wells can conserve more than 10 million dun of subterranean water.

Although some achievements have been made in conserving water in Beijing, the wastage of water in the industrial and personal sectors in the city has been serious. Although more than 94 million dun of water can be recovered for use annually from 483 factories in the city which consume over 3,000 dun of water monthly, no action has been taken so far. More than 200 units in the city still charge a fixed water fee, which causes enormous waste of water in personal use. The responsible person of the Municipal Water Conservation Office pointed out: The lack of water resources has seriously affected economic construction and the people's livelihood in the capital. It is hoped that all units concerned will adopt effective measures and do a good job in conserving water. Those units still drinking out of the same big bucket must install separate water meters for individual households and abolish the system of charging a fixed fee for water consumed.

CSO: 4007/454

BEIJING

PROMOTE WHEAT PRODUCTION WITH 'THREE PRINCIPLES'

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Yang Fengmu [2799 1409 3092], secretary of the CCP's Wanzai County Committee, Jiangxi Province: "Put into Effect the Principle of 'Three Things to Be Taken into Consideration at Once's Promote the Overall Development of Production."]

[Text] Ever since the Third Plenum of the Central Committee, on the basis of the principles of the combination of national, collective, and individual benefits, and a common growth, we have been actively engaged in a structural reorganization of agriculture, taking into account a broad view of the overall development of cropland, soil development, hillside farming, and water conservancy projects, and applying out forces to the overall development of crop farming, forestry, herding, sideline industries, and fishing. Using the figures for 1978 as a basis for comparison, though last year we met with many kinds of natural disasters, overall production of food grains still increased by 4.3 percent; total diversified economy production increased 91.8 percent; marketable grain supplied to the state increased 8.6 percent; tax revenues paid to the state increased 39.1 percent; and commune members and the collectives income distribution increased by an average per person of 102.2 percent.

Our methods, and our understanding of the situation, can be summarized in the following points:

1. Strengthen planning direction, and guide the masses to establish the concept of the situation as a whole.

After systems of production responsibility were put into effect, some people felt that it was no longer necessary to emphasize a planned economy, and a minority of places neglected planning direction. Aiming specifically at this problem, last year the county committee, in implementing the Central Committee's and the State Council's reports on actively developing a diversified economy in rural areas, educated the broad masses of cadres and the masses in the necessity of accomplishing the "three definites"; that is, definitely guarantee the completion of the state's plans; definitely pay attention to the production of food grains, and stabilize the amount of land area to be set aside for the production of food grains; and definitely expand our attention to include our hilly and mountain areas, all of our land, and our waterways, so as to guarantee the speedy development of a diversified economy. And we directed the basic levels to combine the stabilization and perfection of systems of production responsibility with the signing of economic contracts. On the basis of the state's plans and relevant policies, we conscientiously worked out the questions of land, output (output value), remuneration, costs, rewards and punishments, farm animals, and farm machinery and tools, and also solved the problems of subsidies for cadres, families of deceased war veterans and those enjoying the five guarantees, and the livelihood of families having economic difficulties. We clarified both the duties and the rights of the state, the collective, and the individual, bringing production plans down to the level of reality. We upheld the major economic position of the production brigade; had a guaranteeing effect on the completion of the state's overall procurement and assigned procurement plans for agricultural and sideline products; and effectively overcame the phenomenon in some areas of people wanting themselves and their collectives to be well off, and not worrying too much about the state's plans. Over the past few years, our county has consistently exceeded the state's overall and assigned procurement quotas for the three main items of food grains, edible oils, and pork, changing the previous situation in which certain agricultural and sideline products could not be moved or procured properly.

2. Place emphasis on economic benefits; strengthen and increase our reproductive capability.

Being concerned about economic benefits is the core problem of economic construction, and it is also an important condition for correctly dealing with the relationship of the state, the collective, and the individual. Over the past few years, the county committee has placed emphasis on taking charge of three matters: the first was establishing specialized contracts, under a system of production responsibility in which remuneration is calculated on the basis of production. Based on the needs of the different items of production produced under diversified management, we set up specialized brigades, specialized terms, specialized households, and specialized factories and, tying in the system of calculating remuneration on the basis of economic benefits produced, conscientious in doing a good job of singing the "three operas"; that is, in developing traditional products, sing the "local area opera"; in developing "top-notch" products, of singing the "expert opera"; in developing family sideline occupations, sing the "little tricks opera." We utilized the local areas' natural and labor resources to full advantage, mobilized the enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members, and raised the labor productivity rate and the commodity rate. No 12 Production Brigade of the Huatang Brigade, Sanxing Commune selected four and a half entire labor groups to form specialized catalyst groups, and last year they earned a net profit of 18,057 yuan, averaging 4,514 yuan per person, or 4.27 times as much as the other labor groups. As for putting into effect a system of production brigades in which responsibility for work produced rests with the households, we supported the commune members in doing a good job of combined household management, and also obtained heartening results. Last year, the combined-household-managed industrial, sideline enterprises of Dai Tang Brigade, Ma Bu Commune turned over to the collective an accumulation of 10,200 yuan, enabling the collective accumulation of the entire brigade, without increasing the burden of commune members, to increase to 48.3 percent more than last year.

The second was setting up small base areas for diversified management. The small base areas were set up by the production brigades themselves on the basis of the human and material resources available, and we did not seek to enforce uniformity. By the end of last year, 2,641 small base areas for planting, breeding of aquatics, and processing were already set up throughout the county. Concerned departments provided active support with regard to granting agricultural credits, supplying material resources, and providing information and technical guidance. Jiao Hu Commune is located in a hilly area, has rich bamboo and lumber resources, and peasants with experience in paper making. Last year, the entire commune produced 9,480 dan of locally-produced paper, from which they gained a net income of over 420,000 yuan.

The third was vigorously promoting an improvement in the quality of commodities. Fireworks and firecrackers are one of our county's traditional products, and over the past few years we have vigorously promoted improved quality for our fireworks and firecrackers; "camellia fragrance" brand fireworks have for the past two consecutive years been cited as an excellent product by the department of light industry, and "repeating fire rat," "flower basket," and "airport" fireworks, and Dunbian fireworks and firecrackers were last year cited as being among the province's excellent quality products, thus increasing the product's competitive capability and expanding the products' markets.

3. Conscientiously implement [the Central Committee's] policies, and allow the peasants to receive more material benefits.

The first step is to allow the coexistence of diversified economy, various labor organizations, and many methods of calculating remuneration, without enforcing "arbitrary uniformity," and to accomplish a situation of "making change during stability; seeking good results while making change; and improving while gaining good results." The second is correctly handle the relationship between accumulation and consumption; rectifying the past "leftist" approach that "the higher the accumulation rate, the better on the one hand, preventing from happening the tendency that "the lower the accumulation rate, the better."

The distribution among commune members is partially controlled by the approximately 85 percent of the collective's gross income. The third was actively encouraging and assisting commune members in developing family sideline occupations. As for specialized households and priority households engaged in raising pigs, fish, cattle, chickens, and long-haired rabbits, they were given priority with regard to the granting of agricultural loans, feed supply, source of breeding varieties, and the prevention and cure of diseases. The fourth was implementing the Central Committee's policies on procurement, pricing, tax revenues, and rewards, allowing the collective and the individual, under the premise of completing the state's procurement tasks, to sell their surplus products freely on the open market. Thanks to the implementation of these policies, the peasants received more material benefits. In 1981, income from family sideline occupations averaged 127 yuan per person, an increase of 50 yuan over the previous year.

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CSO: 4007/353

BEIJING

TREE BELTS, BARRIERS PROTECT CROPS, FARMLAND

OW280756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 28 June (XINHUA)--Twenty million hectares of farmland--one-fifth of China's total--now are protected by belts of trees and barriers of trees interplanted with crops to shelter the fields against wind and sand, according to the Institute of Forestry under the Chinese Academy of Forestry Science.

Of these, 16.67 million hectares are sheltered by tree belts, and 3.33 million hectares by trees planted alternately with crops, the institute said. Belts of young trees were planted this spring in the country's agricultural zones.

Planted in the belts are such fast-growing trees as poplar, locust, elm and matasequoia, the institute said. Interplanted with crops are paulownia, mulberry, date and persimmon trees. Fast-growing shrubby falseindigo has been planted in northern China's saline-alkali area.

According to tests, wind velocity and water evaporation in farmland protected by tree belts are reduced by 30 to 40 percent, while moisture is increased by to to 20 percent.

Tree belts now protect large tracts of farmland in China's major agricultural zones--the northeast China plain, the Yangtze River plain, the Pearl River delta and the north China plain, the institute said.

Half of farmland on the north China plain, eight million hectares, are sheltered by tree belts. Five belts in the eastern part of Henan Province total 520 kilometers in length, according to the institute.

The belts help protect crops against typhoons, dry, hot winds in early summer and cold waves in late autumn.

Under the protection of tree belts, a 3-day storm in May of 1981 caused no substantial damage to 4,300 hectares of crops in a people's commune in the eastern part of the inner Mongolia autonomous region, but it swept away 20 centimeters of surface soil of nearby farmland which had no such protection.

China's tree belts were first planted in the early 1950s on the lower reaches of the Yongding River in north China and the reclamation area in the Xinjiang

Uygur autonomous region and on the old course of the Yellow River in Henan Province, according to the institute.

In the 1960s, many people's communes built tree belts along the sides of fields, roads and ditches. These belts, which occupy little famrland, have appeared in the populous southern China and the Sichuan basin.

Every year these belts produce large quantities of timber, fuel, fruits and fodder, thus increasing peasants' income. The belts built in the 1950s have been regenerated, the institute said.

All these belts are built by peasants with state aid, it said. Forestry experts and technicians design the belts for them. To date, four national conferences have been convened to exchange and spread the experience in building tree belts.

CSO: 4020/124

CONTRACT DISPUTE ARBITRATION, REVISION EXPLAINED

Beijing GONGSHE CAIWU [COMMUNE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 4, 1982 pp 31-33

[Article by Gong Zheng [7895 2973]: "Arbitration of Disputes, Changes and Revisions in Agricultural Economic Contracts"]

[Text] I. Changes and Revisions in Agricultural Economic Contracts

After a contract is signed, each signing party normally can carry out the provisions stipulated in the contract. But this is not an absolute. Agricultural production is conditioned by many factors, e.g., its long production cycle, its strong seasonal and regional nature, its dependence on natural conditions--all these things give agricultural economic contracts special features with regard to complexity, continuity and repetitiveness. When a contract is signed, although the two parties can pay attention to the above-mentioned special features, there will be changes in natural factors, and frequently no human power is able to resist natural disasters. Objectively, this causes to exist in agricultural economic contracts the possibility for change and the necessity for revision. Besides natural factors, there are some other factors that make it at times necessary to change or revise the original contract. In addition, various localities lack experience in signing contracts, and so at times it is unavoidable that there will be imperfections in the contracts. We cannot, because of stressing the strict carrying out of the contract, rigidly adhere to the terms of the original contract and not make changes or revisions. On the contrary, this would make fulfillment of the contract difficult. We retreat in order to advance; we change in order to better carry out and perfect the contract and to arouse the enthusiasm of the two parties for carrying out the contract and doing a good job in production. Practice proves that, after one of the contracting parties is hit by natural adversity, the timely readjustment of the contract quotas can strengthen the confidence of the contracting party so that he will strive hard to fulfill the readjusted quotas.

Under what conditions can a contract be changed or revised? One condition is that a contracting party has been hit by an irresistible natural calamity such as wind, hail, flood, or frost and is quite far from realizing the original quotas for output quantity or quality, and the contracting party doesn't have the power to bear the entire loss in carrying out the original contract. In this case the quotas should be readjusted. The second condition is when, because of changes of a policy nature, after the signing of a contract the prices of agricultural means of production are readjusted, so that the changes in the prices of overpurchased or discussed purchased items affect the output value and the cost contracted for. In this case, the original quotas should be readjusted. The third condition is when, during the carrying out of the original contract, it is discovered that arrangements have not been fully made, and if a readjustment is not made the fulfillment of the contract will be adversely affected. In this case, appropriate changes should also be made. In brief, readjustments and changes are to be effected under the principles that they will be of benefit to the better carrying out and fulfillment of the contract and will be of benefit in arousing the enthusiasm of the two parties for carrying out the contract.

Changes or revisions in a contract can only be effected after one party puts forward a suggestion and asks for and obtains the agreement of the other party. If for example, a production team wants to change the terms of an original contract, it must start a democratic discussion among the commune members. Contracts changed by only one of the parties, or contracts in which both parties secretly agree to make changes, are null and void. Contracts that are changed or revised must be reexamined and approved.

II. The Side That Breaks an Economic Contract Is Responsible for Making Compensation

After the contract system was put into effect, the production team's right to make independent decisions was further insured by the use of the contractual form. The economic relations between the commune and production team, between the production team and other enterprises and organizations, are linked by the contract system. Objectively, this demands that each unit that signs a contract establish a strict responsibility system and that whoever breaks the provisions and rules of the contract must be responsible for making economic compensation.

On first hearing of making economic compensation it sound as it it were a negative measure, but actually it is a positive measure. To investigate which side is responsible for making compensation when a contract is broken is a necessary condition for seeing that the supply side provides the contracted goods to the demand side and for insuring social reproduction and social consumption. A necessary condition for insuring the supply side's normal production and management is for the demand side, according to the contract, to receive the products and, in a timely fashion, to pay and fulfill its remuneration obligations. Therefore, to investigate which side is responsible for compensation supervised and promotes the better fulfillment of the contract by both sides, and spurs the contracting parties to improve management and administration, and the mutual aid and coordination between enterprises. The responsibility for compensating a breach of contract is not only an economic responsibility, but also a legal responsibility; if one side does not fulfill the contract, the other side has the right to bring suit in a people's court.

How is the responsibility for making compensation decided? A unit that breaks an economic contract and assumes responsibility for making compensation ordinarily should have made a mistake in carrying out the principle of responsibility. The mistakes include both intentional and unpremeditated mistakes.

If a unit clearly knows that its action will adversely affect the fulfillment of the contract and intentionally goes ahead and takes this action, then this is an intentional breach of contract; a unit should foresee that its action could adversely affect the fulfillment of the contract, because to neglect the main idea and not foresee this, or to foresee this but not take measures, is an unpremeditated breach of contract. For both intentional and unpremeditated breaches of contract, there is normally a responsibility to make compensation. If the contract was broken because both sides committed errors in making the contract, then both sides should separately bear their relevant responsibilities. Whatever side has subjectively been at fault should normally be held responsible for making compensation. If subjectively there is no fault, then usually there is no responsibility for making compensation; in this case people can only conscientiously fulfill the contract.

Based on the principle of responsibility for faults, if the contract was broken because of irresistible calamities (like flood, drought, hail, earthquakes, etc), there is an exemption from responsibility for making economic compensation. When, because of a fault in work by a leadership organization there is a change in plans that cause an enterprise to break a contract, the enterprise should not be held responsible. Instead, the leadership organization or the department in charge of the work should be held responsible. That some enterprises break contracts is not because they themselves are at fault but because a third party breaks the contract. For example, B does not supply to A the complete output stipulated in the contract because C did not complete its responsibilities for field management under the terms of the contract and caused a reduction in output. In this case, B should compensate A for the latter's losses, and at the same time B has the right to recover its losses from C, so that in the end the responsibility for making compensation falls on C, which was at fault. This way of doing things is advantageous for the strengthening of the responsibility system between units and between the unit and the individual, and avoids a mutual shifting of responsibility.

III. The Mediation and Arbitration of Contract Disputes

Mediation and arbitration of contract disputes are important parts of contract management. If a dispute arises in the course of carrying out a contract the two contracting parties should take the initiative to hold discussions in order to strive as far as possible for a rational solution. If the discussions don't work, any side may, according to the limits of the authority controlled by the contract, request mediation and arbitration by the industrial and commercial administrative and managerial department in the county where the other side is located or at the district level of large or medium-sized cities. At present, the mediation and arbitration of economic contracts within the agricultural system still does not have clearly stipulated administrative organizations and arbitration procedures. Ordinarily the higher level professional department where the other side is located can be asked to mediate and arbitrate. With regard to contract disputes, our country practices a method of two-level arbitration: responsible for arbitration at the first level are the industrial-commercial administration bureaus in counties (cities) and in districts of municipalities directly under the province; responsible for second-level arbitration are the industrial-commercial administration bureaus in municipalities directly under the province, in prefectures, and in municipalities directly under the central government. Industrial-commercial administration offices can mediate but do not have the task of arbitrating. But the mediation document and the arbitration decision document have equal force. If a side refuses to obey the arbitration decision, it has, beginning with the day after it receives the arbitration notice, 10 days to appeal to the next higher-level organization that supervises contracts for a reconsideration of the decision, and this is the second-level arbitration. If it still refuses to obey the reconsidered arbitration decision, it has, beginning with the day after it received the reconsidered arbitration (second-level arbitration) decision notice, 15 days to bring the case to a people's court. If the time limit for appealing the decision or taking it to court is exceeded, and the side still refuses to carry out the arbitration decision, the bank should, according to arbitration notice, transfer the payments or compensation money that the contract-breaking unit is required to pay from the unit's account. When the contract dispute is being dealt with, if it is discovered on investigation that a person or act is criminally actionable, the contract-supervision organization will refer the case to a people's court for trial. The time period within which a mediation or arbitration can be appealed is usually set as within 1 year from the day the party has the right to appeal, and when the time limit is exceeded the party loses the right to appeal.

9727
CSO: 4007/402

BRIEFS

TYPHOON NO 5--The Central Meteorological Observatory issued a typhoon report at 1800 [1000 GMT] today: This year's typhoon No 5 was spawned at 1400 [0600 GMT] today about 320 kilometers southeast of Hainan Island, China, 17.8 degrees north latitude and 113.2 degrees east longitude. Maximum wind force near the center of the typhoon ranges from force 8 to 9. It is estimated that the center of the typhoon will move slowly in a northwesterly direction gradually approaching the coastal area of western Guangdong. Areas affected by the typhoon are: Tonight and tomorrow, in the northwestern part of the South China Sea, the Beibu Gulf, the coastal areas of western Guangdong and Hainan Island, the wind force will gradually increase to force 6 to 8. Areas along the path of the typhoon will experience strong winds of force 8 to 10. Heavy or torrential rains are expected in the coastal areas of western Guangdong and Hainan Island. All units concerned, please pay attention to weather forecasts by local meteorological stations. [Text] [OW281920 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 28 Jun 82]

NORTH CHINA PROJECT APPROVAL--Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--The North China Plains Agricultural Project, China's first agricultural construction project to be built partially with the World Bank's interest-free loan, was recently formally approved by the State Council. This project includes the harnessing of some 3 million mu of saline-alkaline land and land susceptible to waterlogging in 9 counties in Shandong, Henan and Anhui. The total amount of investment is 350 million yuan, 34 percent of which will be offered by the World Bank--the international development association--as an interest-free loan. According to the plan, the total grain output of the 9 counties can increase by 44 percent after the project is built. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 20 Jun 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/454

ATTENTION TO INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK BREEDING URGED

Improvements Noted

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Shen Weixuan [3088 1983 5503]]

[Text] Recently the Provincial Department of Animal Husbandry convened a provincewide conference for the exchange of experiences on improved breeding of large livestock animals in Zhangjiachuan Hui Nationality Autonomous County. At this conference a group of advanced units and individuals received commendations, and this year's tasks for making improvements in the breeding of large livestock animals in the province were set.

The conference noted that once the rural villages of the province had universally instituted various forms of production responsibility systems, the broad masses of commune members urgently required adequate draft animal power to engage in agricultural production. They not only actively purchased large livestock animals but painstakingly raised the large livestock animals that were available, and gave attention to protection of dams to breed young. As a result of large scale breeding and propagation, the work of improving large livestock animals won heartening achievements. In 1981 improvement of oxen through the use of frozen semen overfulfilled plan by 39.6 percent for the province as a whole. This was a 1.8 fold increase over 1980. New progress was also made in the selective breeding of local varieties of Hepu [3109 2575] horses, white yaks, and Bactrian camels. Nevertheless development of large livestock animals for the province as a whole continued slow and was unable to meet needs for development of agricultural production. Considerable difficulties urgently in need of solution existed in the work of improving large livestock animal breeding. The main problem was a shortage of stud animals in many places and an insufficiently even distribution of existing stud animals, poor management of the raising of animals, and failure to make the most of advantages. Breeding organizations were not sufficiently well established and no complete breeding systems had been formed. The standards for improving the breeding techniques were relatively low; personnel turnover in the breeding crops was excessive, and the mating and breeding rate, conception rate, and the breeding survival rate was all relatively low. Selection of the local varieties that are to be bred, and the general inspection and authentication of the kind of stud animals had yet to be developed in an all-around way.

In order to change the aforestated situation, the conference proceeded from an exchange of experiences to discussion and confirmed this year's tasks for improving the breeding of large livestock animals in Gansu Province. It required all jurisdictions to take firmly in hand the tasks listed below, to widely launch a large livestock animal breeding competition of "the offspring from every two female parent animals" to lay a foundation for further development of large livestock.

1. Strengthen leadership and strive to build a complete large livestock breeding system. Comrades in positions of primary leadership are to personally direct action, to supervise and inspect, and to solve existing problems in concrete ways. All prefecture and county farm livestock bureaus and livestock veterinary stations are to have specialists in charge of the work of improving large livestock animal breeding. In the building a breeding organizations, the country, the collective, and individuals should all have a part, and on the basis of distribution of dams, rational distribution should be made to form a large livestock animal breeding network.

2. Large scale growing of hay to provide relatively good conditions for raising dams. In addition, vigorous promotion should be given silage feeds and mixed feeds, allowing the bringing into play of a greater role for existing hay and feed.

3. Redistribution, breeding by selection, and allocation and sufficient supply of varieties of stud animals. Stud animals used for breeding should primarily be those varieties that meet local specifications, local propagation and breeding for local use being adhered to. Prudence should be exercised in the introduction of stud animals from elsewhere, and they should be introduced only after observation and authentication. Sufficient feed management conditions should also be assured. Vigorous efforts should be made to promote artificial insemmination techniques to make full use of stud animal breeding capabilities.

4. Attention to technical training work fot the building of a stable, technically proficient breeding improvement crops.

5. Establishment of breeding responsibility systems and institution of breeding improvement tasks. Tasks, earnings, and expenditures may be set with rewards given for overfulfillment and penalties levied for underfulfillment. Either basic wage or variable wage plus bonus systems may be instituted. In addition, animal breeding households and breeding stations should be educated, and both quantities bred and fees collected should be reasonable and within bounds, increases in earnings deriving from guaranteeing conception of female animals.

Increases Urged

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Large livestock animals are presently the main source of power and of fertilizer for the agricultural production of Gansu Province. Development of large livestock animals is also a major way in which to enliven the rural economy and increase the income of the masses. After rural villages instituted agricultural production responsibility systems, the broad masses of commune members urgently demanded able-bodied men and sturdy horses for intensive and meticulous farming. Enthusiasm for the breeding of improved large livestock animals ran very high. All levels of party and government leaders as well as farming and animal husbandry units should adroitly guide action according to circumstances, help the masses, and vigorously develop large livestock animals.

Gansu covers a vast expanse of territory in which differences in ecological conditions are fairly great. When developing the work of improving propagation of large livestock animals, it is necessary to base oneself on actual local conditions, adapt general methods to local situations, and proceed on the basis of one's own strength and ability. Consequently, stud animals must be selectively bred from local breeds with local propagation and local breeding being done for local use. Prudence must be exercised in the introduction of breeds from elsewhere. Experimentation and observation must be done, and there must be dependable conditions for care, management, hay and fodder. Otherwise, not only will economic losses be created but difficulties will ensure for the work of improvement later on. When selecting breeding methods, one must also be careful to proceed from realities.

Household feeding and breeding of livestock is the traditional method of propagating livestock in the rural villages of Gansu Province. Breeders travel the countryside going from village to village. This is a convenience for the masses and meets both the level of productivity and the dispersed farming of the province's rural villages. It helps the breeding and improvement of large livestock animals. It is necessary to explain clearly to cadres and the masses that animal breeding households that contract for state and collective breeding stock are a form of specialized contracting in agricultural production responsibility systems. When individuals pool funds to buy breeding stock and carry out a breeding business, all earnings become their own, and this is as it should be. Apprehensions about the development of livestock breeding households should be eliminated, understanding rectified, and active support given them.

Qingming [around 5 April] has passed, and soon the season for breeding large livestock animals will be here. The busy season for breeding of oxen, horses, and donkeys generally lasts only 2 or 3 months. It is hoped that all jurisdictions will take opportunity to actively develop breeding work allowing dams of suitable age to become conceived in time to win further development of large livestock animals in Gansu Province

Linxia Zhou's Livestock Industry

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by He Qijun [0149 0366 6874]]

[Text] Remarkable development has taken place in livestock industry production in the Linxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Zhou. Statistics show 590,190 sheep and goats in the zhou, more than 90,000 more than the all time high. Large livestock animals number 188,300. Government has given powerful support in funds for development of the livestock industry. Last year the zhou used 817,500 yuan for development of the livestock industry. Loans issued for development of the livestock industry in the zhou amounted to 3,554,000 yuan. In addition, all jurisdictions have promptly designated for the masses "three wastelands," and have mobilized the masses to use every means for the large scale growing of hay. Last year the zhou used a reasonable amount of cultivated land plus barren mountains, and wasteland slopes to grow more than 84,000 mu of hay. Farming and livestock units at all levels have adopted effective means and have devoted efforts to the scientific raising of livestock. One thing they did was actively train technical personnel. Second, they built or enlarged artificial insemination breeding sites, and third, they developed improved sheep and goats.

Attention to Livestock Breeding

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Improvement Office, Provincial Livestock Department]

[Text] The number of livestock in Gansu Province began to rise again beginning in 1979, Development occurred during 1980, and the heavy disaster year of 1981 was an all time high year for livestock in inventory, the number amounting to more than 4.12 million, a 5.2 percent increase as compared with 1980. However, common problems now are a low breeding rate, a low pregnancy rate, and a low rate of pregnancies continuing to term. Survey shows only a single young animal is produced each year per three or even four or five female animals of proper age. This state of affairs seriously impairs development of the livestock industry. In order to change this backward situation with all possible speed, vocational units everywhere should pay strict attention to the livestock breeding season and strive to accomplish the following:

Give wide-ranging propaganda to the economic significance of much breeding, many pregnancies and much survival of all kinds of livestock. A competitive campaign of "the offspring from every two female parent animals" should be launched. Were all jurisdictions able to increase to more than 50 percent the survival rate of young born from female livestock of proper age, within a year the province as a whole would increase by 500,000 to 600,000 the number of livestock born.

Deeply probe realities, investigate and study, and do an effective job of finding out the real situation about stud livestock and dams. All jurisdictions should organize a force in conjunction with this year's spring prevention work to survey and find out exactly the situation regarding breeding, pregnancies and rate of pregnancies continuing to term during the past 2 or 3 years as a proportion of the number of dams of animals of all kinds currently able to reproduce. All breeding stock should be distinguished according to specie whether studs or dams, and form of ownership, feeding, care and use should be fully ascertained for gradual authentication and issuance of certificates. Those that do not meet specifications should be eliminated in a planned way. In places having insufficient numbers of stud animals, local breeds of studs should be bred for use and effective action taken so that dams will be bred often and have many pregnancies. Stud animals should be equitably distributed; conscientious work should be done to transfer breeding stock from areas of surplus to areas of scarcity and to cull some out, with replacements made to solve problems of inadequate numbers of breeding stock. When breeding stock are contracted to households, resales at a profit or sterilization of animals for use as draft animals is to be strictly prohibited.

State owned and jointly owned breeding stations should be conscientiously operated and full use made of the role of peasant households, with no missing the season for getting breeding done. Best use should be made of traditional peasant household or jointly owned breeding stations for vigorous development, appropriate support being given them with breeding stock and funds, and technical guidance provided as well. They should be organized to travel about the countryside to do breeding on market days. Commune veterinary stations and county run breeding stations are to institute independent accounting, do specialized contracting, closely link rights, responsibilities and profits, arouse their enthusiasm and sense of responsibility about serving the masses, and adopt scientific techniques in mating local livestock animals, in artificial insemination, and in use of frozen semen for artificial insemination to raise the breeding rate for dams of proper age.

All levels of livestock veterinary stations should designate a person responsible for attention to breeding work. They should require a 70 percent breeding rate for dams of bearing age, a pregnancy rate of 80 percent, and a 90 percent young livestock survival rate. They should assure a 50 percent breeding survival rate. Breeding stations should be required to treat dams with obstetrical disorders, breeding them after the disorders have been cured. Delivery of semen at the right time should be accurately mastered and wide publicity given to scientific knowledge about fattening of animals, preserving weight and preserving pregnancies, light use of animals for draft purposes, and ways of preventing miscarriages to increase the number of pregnancies that go to term.

Timely summarization of experiences in breeding work to give impetus to breeding work. Good examples and scientific experiences that take place in peasant household or jointly owned breeding stations or at state owned breeding stations should be promptly summarized and widely publicized to give impetus to breeding work.

9432
CSO: 4007/399

RECORD HIGH SUGARCANE, PEANUT ACREAGE NOTED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Zhanjiang Prefecture Sets All-Time Record for Area Planted to Sugarcane and Peanuts While Not Slackening Grain Production"]

[Text] While not slackening grain production, the province's sugar and oil production base of Zhanjiang Prefecture has striven to expand its sugarcane and peanut growing area. Statistics as of 11 April show 1 million mu of sugarcane planted throughout the prefecture, more than 240,000 mu more than last year, and more than 1.2 million mu of peanuts planted, more than 50,000 mu more than last year. The growing area for the two crops has surpassed the all-time high.

Zhanjiang Prefecture has frequent natural disasters and grain production is extremely inconsistent. This plus reduction of yields from the late crop last year as a result of disasters has meant a fairly weak foundation for grain production. Consequently, when all levels of CCP committees readjusted production patterns to enlarge the sugarcane and peanut growing area, they did not slacken grain production. Prefecture plans called for a grain increase this year of 320 million jin to be obtained largely from increases in yields per unit of area and by efforts with hybrid rice. In order to do a good job in paddy rice production, ever since last winter the prefecture has trained more than 396,000 peasant scientific personnel to lay a foundation for improving rice farming techniques, and particularly hybrid rice farming techniques.

In enlarging the area planted to sugarcane and peanuts, Zhanjiang Prefecture has stressed both increases in yields per unit of area and in total output. This year all jurisdictions are fairly attentive to the promotion of advanced techniques, to scientific farming, and to increased applications of base fertilizer in an effort to get full stands of sturdy seedlings and increase yields per unit of area. Dianbai County, the famed peanut production area, convened a conference for discussion of high peanut yields during mid-January for the purpose of increasing peanut yields this year. This conference summarized and exchanged experiences and put forward six measures for high peanut yields this year. As of now this county has already planted 205,000 mu of spring peanuts, 5,000 mu more than plan. In Suiqi County where peanut production has been historically low, the County CCP Committee and County People's Government allocated 70,000 yuan of public funds to bring in from outside the county 146 peasants versed in peanut growing to provide technical guidance, one peasant versed in peanut growing for each production brigade. Now the county has planted 130,000 mu of peanuts and planting quality is everywhere better than in former years.

9432
CSO: 4007/410

BRIEFS

REHABILITATION MEETING--On 5 June, the Guangdong Provincial Economic Committee held a meeting of railroad, port, sea transport, shipping, grain and fuel departments on further arranging measures for crash-transporting materials which are urgently needed to restore production and normal life in disaster areas. According to information, some 300,000 tons of coal, some 93,000 tons of wheat and some 56,000 tons of chemical fertilizers must be transported by ship through Huangpu Port and some 72,000 tons of grain must be transported by train. Representatives from various relevant departments who were present at the meeting declared that they would make concerted efforts to crash-transport materials as quickly as possible. [HK080702 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Jun 82 HK]

LOW-YIELDING FARMING--At the Guangdong Provincial meeting on improving low-yielding farmland, the Provincial Agricultural Committee Chairman Du Ruizhi said that there was a bright prospect for the province's basic farmland construction and that the low-yielding farmland would be improved. Comrade Du Ruizhi summarized the province's situation of improving low-yielding farmland by saying that the masses were more interested in improving low-yielding farmland, the cadres were more capable in carrying out measures, the leaders had been attaching more importance to the task and the result was getting better and better. After visiting some advanced units, the participants have strengthened their resolution in improving the low-yielding farmland. [HK140519 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 9 Jun 82 HK]

WATER HYGIENE CONFERENCE--The Guangdong Provincial People's Government recently held a conference in Xinhui County on improving water hygiene for the rural population. The conference decided that the province would improve water hygiene for 2 million people in rural areas within this year and 8 million people in rural areas within 3 years. This was the first provincial conference which was held by the Provincial People's Government on improving water hygiene. Some 140 responsible people of all prefectures, counties and municipalities attended. Vice Governor Yang Kanghua spoke. Over the last 2 years, the province has made efforts to improve water hygiene. The province has now supplied hygienic water to 3 million people in rural areas throughout the province and some 70 percent of this water is tap water. At present, some 13 million people in rural areas in the province still use water from rivers and ponds as drinking water and 1.5 million people use water from ditches, lakes, wells and streams as drinking water. Due to unhealthy drinking water, enteric epidemic diseases occur year-round. Agricultural chemical poisoning and food poisoning occur often. The incidence of tumor increases year by year. This is a major task to which the great attention of people's governments at all levels must be drawn. The province must rely on its own efforts to improve water hygiene in rural areas. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 11 Jun 82 HK]

GUANGDONG PEASANTS PURCHASE TRACTORS--At present, peasant households in Guangdong Province have individually or jointly purchased some 63,000 tractors, which constitute about 40 percent of the total number of tractors used in agricultural production throughout the province. According to statistics, the total amount of work done by tractors in spring farming this year in the province was 12.4 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. Peasant households in Huiyang prefecture have individually or jointly purchased some 11,000 hand-held tractors throughout the prefecture. From January to April this year, the province trained some 21,000 new tractor operators. [HK250709 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jun 82]

BAKING DEMONSTRATION--In order to improve quality and achieve more varieties of bread to meet the people's needs in daily life, the Guangdong Provincial Food Industry Association sponsored a technical demonstration of bread baking and invited an Australian expert (Dennis) to provide technical instructions. After repeated experiments, initial results have been achieved in improving bread production. "Yesterday morning, accompanied Guangzhou Vice Mayor Zuo Ming, First Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee Ren Zhongyi inspected the technical demonstration of bread baking by the Australian expert. He had a cordial conversation with research workers who attended the demonstration." Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: "Production bread which is inexpensive and good is an important work of directly serving the masses. In particular, it is a matter of significance in Guangdong to gradually increase the supply of cooked wheaten food and change the habit of eating rice alone. This will provide people with more nutrition and build up their helath. To attain this objective, we should enhance the quality of cooked wheat food and increase its variety so that the masses will like to eat it." Comrade Ren Zhongyi added: "Food processing should be geared to the needs of the society and be carried out by factories. In doing so, we can free more people from housework so that they can devote more energy to the four modernizations." [Summary] [HK220800 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 21 Jun 82]

GUANGDONG EXPORT OF LITCHI--To strengthen the management of the export of Litchi, the Guangdong provincial people's government has decided to implement a permit system for the export of Litchi from today. In accordance with this regulation, the export of Litchi in the province must be conducted by the Guangdong provincial food import and export branch company and its subordinate branch companies and no other units or individuals are allowed to conduct the export of

Litchi. Tourist departments and Litchi production places must not organize tourist activities which include eating Litchi free of charge in its production places. Units which conduct the export of Litchi must apply to the provincial foreign trade bureau in advance for an export permit. The customs can only allow the export of Litchi on the production of an export permit. This regulation is applicable to Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou special economic zones. [HK211103 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jun 82]

HAINAN RUBBER PRODUCTION--With the support of people of various nationalities in Hainan Li-miao autonomous prefecture, Tongza Agricultural Reclamation Bureau has developed rubber production relatively quickly. Last year, it produced some 30,000 tons of dry rubber. In accordance with the spirit of the state council's decision on speeding up Hainan construction, the agricultural reclamation bureau recently appropriated profit retention funds of 3.18 million yuan for all counties, communes and brigades in the autonomous prefecture. [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 Jun 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/455

MEETING ON RURAL WORK, ECONOMIC CRIME

HK120438 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the Provincial CCP Committee held a conference of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee secretaries from 31 May to 8 June. The meeting concentrated on discussing the basic tasks in the next stage of rural work and the question of launching in depth the struggle against serious economic crimes. The meeting held: Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, the province has followed the central measures on readjusting the rural policies, acted in light of Guizhou reality, and adopted the following four main measures:

1. We have promoted various types of production responsibility system linking remuneration to output. In this way we have effectively eliminated the defect of eating out of a big pot, which existed for a long time in the collective economy, and greatly mobilized the peasants' enthusiasm.

2. We have instituted the guiding principle of actively promoting diversification without the slightest slackening of grain production, initially carried out agricultural restructuring, and promoted the development of commodity production.

3. We have reduced the excessively heavy state grain procurement quotas and raised the procurement prices for agricultural and sideline products. This has eased the peasants' burden, and they have gained real benefit.

4. We have opened up the rural trade fairs, expanded the circulation channels, and further enlivened the rural economy.

Practice has proven that the system of assigning the land to each household in exchange for fixed levies is not only an effective measure for solving the peasants' food and clothing problems but is also a new starting-point for probing the building of modernized agriculture that suits the province's reality.

The large-scale changes are now basically over. In the new situation, the task of protecting and developing the productive forces is laid before us. The basic task in the next stage of rural work should be to strengthen the party's ideological and political work in the rural areas, fully perfect the production responsibility systems, and protect and develop the agricultural productive forces. In accordance with this basic task, the meeting demanded that the party committees at all levels do a good job in the following respects:

1. Uphold the socialist orientation and fully perfect the production responsibility systems. We must grasp ideological education--the cardinal link--continue to correct the liberalization trends of small production, and enhance the socialist awareness of the cadres and masses.

2. Take steps to protect and develop the agricultural productive forces. In order to do this, it is necessary to study and map out a new strategy for promoting all-round agricultural development. In light of actual Guizhou conditions, under the premise of ensuring steady growth in grain production, we must speed up the development of diversification, promote the contract system in an all-round way and strengthen planning guidance over agriculture, vigorously popularize agricultural technology and turn science and technology into practical productive force, improve commodity circulation and further enliven the rural economy, and support poor rural units and households according to the circumstances.

3. Rectify and readjust the leadership groups at all levels and improve the combat-effectiveness of the party organizations. In order to strengthen party leadership over rural work, it is essential to work from top to bottom and carry out ideological rectification and the necessary organizational readjustment of leadership groups at and above commune-level and of brigade party branches. The rectification and readjustment of the leadership groups must be carried out in batches. It is first necessary to solve the problems of a few weak and lax leadership groups at and above commune-level and of some paralyzed and semi-paralyzed brigade leadership groups.

The meeting also pointed out: We absolutely cannot relax planned parenthood work. We must grasp the two kinds of production together and strictly control population growth.

On the struggle against serious economic crime, the meeting held: We have already achieved initial success, however, the development is uneven, and it is essential to strengthen leadership and carry out the struggle in greater depth. Judging by the facts unearthed in various places, there is rampant economic crime in Guizhou. This has done great and shocking harm to socialist construction.

The meeting held: The central decision to launch a struggle to hit at serious economic crime is extremely necessary and correct and of great significance. However, there is still resistance to launching this struggle. This is mainly because certain leadership cadres with inadequate understanding cannot see the gravity, harm and danger of illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, nor do they realize the importance of waging this struggle. Hence they are slow and ineffective in action. There are also people who have accepted the lessons of movements of the past in a negative way, harbor lingering fear, are full of misgivings, and maintain a philistine notion of "growing more flowers and less thorns." They cannot take a clear-cut stand in grasping this struggle. Some leaders are afraid of drawing the fire onto themselves due to their own involvement, and take an attitude of resisting this struggle. They even harbor criminals.

In view of this situation, the meeting put forward the following specific demands for further launching the struggle:

1. Study in depth the relevant central instructions, enhance understanding of this struggle, and change the situation of weakness and ineffectiveness. CCP committees at and above county-level must spend some time in further studying the central documents in connection with reality. They must heighten understanding and grasp the weapons.

2. Strengthen leadership. The principal leading cadres must personally concern themselves with the investigation and handling of important and major cases, and help the case workers to clear away resistance, analyze the cases, get a clear picture of their nature and handle them in an appropriate way.

3. Grasp the points of emphasis and the policies and tackle the cases well.

4. Closely coordinate actions. The party's discipline inspection departments and the government's public security, procuratorial, judicial, and industry and commerce administrative departments must promptly exchange information and look into close cooperation. They must not go their own way and push problems across the table at each other.

5. Give full play to the power of the policies.

6. Taking the struggle against serious economic crime as the cardinal link, it is necessary to strictly enforce party discipline and correct party work style. This is a most realistic and effective measure for rectifying the party and work style in present circumstances. Unhealthy trends in the party conceal economic crimes, while economic crimes promote the growth of unhealthy trends. Hence, while hitting at serious economic crimes, it is also necessary to do well in investigating and handling other serious violations of law and discipline.

CSO: 4007/454

HEILONGJIANG

SERIOUS DROUGHT, INSECT PESTS REPORTED

SK150517 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 14 June to urge the people throughout the province to swing into action to deepen the struggle to combat drought, eliminate insect pests and protect seedlings so as to reap a good harvest this year. Deputy Governor Wang Caoli chaired the conference. Comrade Wang Liming, secretary of the Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor, spoke.

Comrade Wang Luming pointed out: Soil moisture in most areas of our province is sufficient this year. During the spring sowing period, temperatures were high and seedlings emerged earlier and grew well. Since early May, however, consistent high temperatures without rain have prevailed in the province to make drought and insect pests more serious with each passing day. The drought and insect pests, which are still developing, are characterized by the serious effects they caused, the large areas they have afflicted and by their rapid development. They pose a great threat to a good harvest. So far, drought has appeared in 55 towns and counties, afflicting 37 million mu, of which 15 million mu are seriously afflicted. Grown grass borers, which are sporadic destructive insects causing comparatively great damage, have appeared in great numbers in 28 towns and counties. The areas they inflict, their density and [words indistinct] are greater than in 1980, when they caused great damage. A great number of grown armyworms have also appeared in the eastern part of our province. For this reason, to win a success in the struggle to combat drought, eliminate insects and protect seedlings have become urgent fighting tasks in our efforts to reap a good harvest and achieve 30 billion jin of grain output.

Areas where drought is serious should make full use of all water sources, such as rivers and ditches, and build makeshift pumping stations to expand irrigated areas. All pump wells should be put into operation and all water-delivery tools should be used to irrigate fields to protect and save seedlings. We should mobilize the masses to inspect the fields and replant seedlings where necessary and see to it that [words indistinct]. Management of water for paddy fields should be strengthened so that seedling transplanting and irrigation can be successfully accomplished. Paddy fields for which water supply is impossible should be changed in good time into fields of early-ripening soybeans.

CSO: 4007/454

HEILONGJIANG

NEW EMPHASIS GIVEN RAISING OF PONDFISH

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Nenjiang Prefecture Hastens Development of Fish Raising Industry. Readjusts Production Programs For Use of Natural Resources"]

[Text] Nenjiang Prefecture has readjusted its fishing industry production programs. While adhering to state ownership as the mainstay and communes and brigades as the foundation, it has provided help to individuals to raise fish, has given impetus to substantial increase in the prefecture's water surfaces used for the raising of fish, to fish output, and to quantities sold in a change away from many years of slow development in the fishing industry and losses resulting from operations.

Nenjiang Prefecture has fairly abundant aquatic product resources, which have gradually found use as a result of readjustment of policies during the past few years. Longjiang County has 120,000 mu of water surfaces for the raising of fish, only one-third of which had formerly been used. By using state, collective, and individual production channels for development of the fishing industry last year, water surfaces used for the raising of fish increased from 40,000 mu to 67,000 mu and raising of fish by commune members in the county developed from zero. In Xibaitu Production Brigade in Baishan Commune, commune member Liu Fengcai [0491 7685 2088] was given a small bit of water in the brigade last spring, which he stocked with minnows. Before the onset of winter, each fish weighed about 7 liang and he harvested a total of slightly more than 200 jin of fish. The masses said with praise, "A small fishpond is a treasure. Costs are low and earnings are high; every household can do it." The Hongsheng Commune CCP Committee in Tailai County made fish raising a major project in its economic diversification work, putting it into effect brigade by brigade. Now nine of the 13 brigades in the commune are raising fish with remarkable results. Water surfaces being used to raise fish throughout the prefecture have grown to 410,000 mu, a 17.4 percent increase over the same period last year. This includes a prime water surface raising area of more than 3,000 mu, which has increased 10 fold over the same period last year. Fish raising sites have grown to number 388, a 40 percent increase over the same period last year. Fish raising by individuals is being done at 52 sites. Fishponds have been built on more than 4,600 mu, and last year output of sheatfish totaled more than 5,300 tons, a more than 48 percent increase over the previous year. More than 10 million fingerlings were produced, a 20.6 percent increase over the previous year. Value of fish marketed was 3.77 million yuan, a 46 percent increase over the previous year for a profit of 340,000 yuan.

In order to meet needs for development of the fishing industry, Nenjiang Prefecture administrative offices and the people's government of each county ran training classes in the planned training of fish raising technicians. Since last year, the prefecture and counties have run 15 technical training classes to train more than 400 technical personnel enrolees. Prefecture and county aquatic product units also sent technical cadres to give guidance on the fishing industry throughout the year to rural communes and brigades.

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CSO: 4007/413

HEILONGJIANG

WATER MANAGEMENT REPORTEDLY IMPROVES OUTPUT

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Heping Irrigation Management Station, Qing'an County: "Old Irrigation District Makes New Contributions Through Scientific Management of Water"]

[Text] The province's Heping irrigation district is an old irrigation district with more than 40 years of development. The cultivated land area it serves covers 150,000 mu of which the area designed as wetlands amounts to 86,000 mu. Formerly scientific use of water was not practiced, so in 1978 almost 3,000 mu of wetlands had to delay the time when sowing was done for lack of water, and output decreased. Last year we instituted scientific use of water to assure proper irrigation of 73,000 mu of wetlands. Autumn brought a bumper harvest for an initial savoring of benefits from scientific water management.

Mid-May to Mid-June every year is the dry season in the irrigation district. In order to assure timely irrigation, we have renovated catch basin projects, and along drainage ditches we have selected places where the topography is favorable to build check gates to block drainage of water from upstream and send it downstream into ditches for use, and to drain returning water upward so it can irrigate as it comes back downward. In order to make full use of spring floods, in recent years the irrigation district has everywhere promoted early preparation of the soil, early release of water, early soaking of fields, and early sowing. Formerly the gates were opened and water released on 1 May each year, but last year the water was released on 20 April, soaking and sowing of the fields being done about 10 days ahead of time. Thus, full use was made of dry season runoff for reduction of the irrigation rate, and a saving of water was effected. Formerly a single discharge irrigated only 6,000 mu, but now it irrigates 10,000 mu. Early release of water, early soaking of fields, and early sowing also help raise soil temperature so that cumulative heat can beat cold damage. Formerly sowing was done once air temperature was steady at over 12°C, but now sowing is done when temperature is steady above 8°C. This comes 10 days earlier and provides an additional cumulative temperature of more than 100 degrees so that the full flowering of rice comes in early August before it can be interfered with by coldness. This reduces the empty glume rate and increases rice yields per unit of area.

Additionally the irrigation district has applied to production the irrigation system worked out through 7 years of experimentation, i.e. meager water for germination of sturdy seedlings, shallow water for tillering, and sunning of the fields for healthy stems. This method is known as "shallow-sunning-shallow," and it saves about one-third the water formerly used for large scale flood irrigation. Along with the spread of "shallow-sunning-shallow" irrigation method, we promoted a method of stagnant water irrigation during the final stage of rice tillering, and flowing water irrigation after the late tillering stage, which also produced very good results. During the early stage when rice seedlings are small, the water does not flow and temperature increases faster from the sun's rays than would be the case were the water to run. Water and soil temperatures are thereby increased by an average 0.5 degrees or so. During the late stage of tillering, when rice seedling growth is vigorous and foliage has closed the rows, the rice leaves blocking out the sun's rays, water temperature in the fields is about 0.5 degrees lower than water in the irrigation ditches. This irrigation technique can, in the course of the entire period of rice development, produce 40 to 50 degrees more cululative temperature, which helps rice growth and development, advances ripening, and increases the per thousand grain weight. Following the practice of scientific water management in 1981, the actual field area irrigated was 73,000 mu, an increase of 35,000 mu over what it had been. Yields increased from the former somewhat more than 380 jin per mu to 550 jin per mu.

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CSO: 4007/412

METHODS TO INCREASE SOYBEAN YIELDS EXPLORED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Professor Wang Jinling [3769 6855 7117], Deputy Provincial Governor: "Talk About Techniques For Increasing Soybean Yields Per Unit of Area"]

[Text] Soybeans are rich in nutrition and have a high economic value as well. Everywhere in the world soybeans will henceforth be a red hot item with broad uses and for which demand will be greater than supply. In China, following increases in prices paid for soybeans peasants stood to make an economic profit and the state needed soybeans, so a trend toward expansion of the growing area took place. Though Heilongjiang Province is the major soybean growing area of the country, its soybean output last year amounted to only slightly more than 4 billion jin. Total output was not great and yields per unit of area were not high. They were far from satisfying domestic and foreign market needs. Consequently, while suitably expanding the soybean growing area, attention should be given to increasing soybean yields per unit of area for greater soybean output.

For many years soybean yields in Heilongjiang Province have fluctuated around an average 130 to 160 jin per mu. In the low yield year of 1976, yields were only 119 jin per mu, while in 1975 yields were as high as 196 jin per mu, yields differing greatly from one region to another. These differences show that potential for increase in average yields per unit of area is great. All that is needed is further adoption of workable agrotechniques plus an increase in the level of scientific farming, and increase in average soybean yields per unit of area in the province to more than 220 jin will be entirely attainable. By and large, increase in the province's soybean yields per unit of area requires attention to the following several crucial problems.

Soil fertility is a basic problem affecting high yields of all crops. Since soybeans are not as responsive as corn, wheat, and rice to topdressing of nitrogenous fertilizer, increase in soybean yields per unit of area requires special attention to the use of organic fertilizer to build up soil fertility to promote good development of root nodules so as to make the most of the role of root nodule bacteria in fixing nitrogen. The Wuyi Brigade of Xinhau Commune in Suihua County and some units in Bayan county provide very good examples. For a long time they have continued to use barnyard manure and straw ashes to build up soil fertility, and increases in soybean yields have been consequently remarkable. In addition to applying organic fertilizer to the soybean fields, phosphate fertilizer such as calcium super-phosphate was also provided to increase the soil's phosphate content. On lightly alkaline and white bentonite soil fields, they used quick acting phosophate fertilizer such as dihydrogen phosphate for better results.

Missing seedlings and broken stems with resulting uneveness in stands is one of the major reasons for low soybean yields in the province. The main reason soybean seedlings are missing is sloppy farming, low quality of sowing, and damage to seedlings when weeding and banking of soil is done. Therefore, before sowing begins it is necessary to plow, ridge, and otherwise prepare the soil, and when soil tempteature climbs to more than 10°C, machinery should be used for on-time early sowing to take advantage of soil moisture and strictly guarantee quality of sowing to get a full stand. Careful weeding for growth of sprouts should be vigorously promoted, hand hoeing done to loosen soil around emerging shoots and to eliminate sprouting weeds, seedlings being added where needed, and soil banked around plants. In addition the experience advocated by Nahe County of "early, late and close" whereby fields were sealed off and weeds eliminated before sowing was done should be promoted through the adaptation of a general method to local situations. Alternatively, a herbicide such as fuleling may be used in advance of sowing on seedling strips.

The soybean growing areas of the province substantially have rather fine local and matched varieties suited to local conditions. The problem is that frequently there is no sensible matching of varieties on the basis of local soil fertility conditions and levels of farming. Since most of the varieties presently being extended to cultivation need high fertility while the general run of production fields frequently are unable to meet their needs for fertility, in years of scant rainfall, in particular, soybeans do not grow sufficiently vigorously and their yield potential is not fully realized. Reasons why varieties are not matched to production conditions are numerous, but problems of understanding are very crucial, while problems with work practices naturally also exist. For example, seed units should not only actively breed varieties suited to dominant production conditions, but should also promote, in combination, both fine varieties and fine farming methods. In this way results would be somewhat better.

Great differences in soybean yields occur from one year to another. This is influenced mostly by quantity of rainfall and differences in crop patterns. If dry weather occurs during August when pods and beans are forming, pods drop off and the weight per hundred beans falls, causing greatest damage to soybean yields. Second most serious is dryness during the flowering period. In order to overcome damage from dryness during the flowering, pod formation and bean formation period, in addition to watering, overly close planting is also to be avoided. During the seedling stage, field furrows should be deeply loosened and overly large beans should not be selected for planting (those larger than 22 grams) nor should those varieties be selected that do not grow vigorously or require large quantities of fertilizer and water. As the ratio of soybean planting increases, improvements in fertility and water conditions and increase in density will tend to increase the seriousness of insects that hollow out the beans, of cysticercosis, and of gray speck disease. Expansion of the sunflower growing area may also advance the spread of sclerotinia rot. Therefore, in soybean growing areas the proportion of sunflowers should not be expanded; growing areas should be dispersed, and particular care should be taken in low temperature areas.

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PROVINCIAL NOTICE ISSUED ON ALL-OUT POTATO PRODUCTION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Sufficient Growing of Potatoes According to Plan Required by Provincial Government Office Emergency Notice to All Prefectures. Provincial Commune Enterprises Bureau Requires All Commune and Brigade Enterprises To Help Implement Potato Growing Plans to Assure Raw Materials for Processing and Fulfillment of Tasks For Surrender to Higher Authority of Potato Products"]

[Text] The Provincial People's Government Office has issued an emergency notice requiring all prefectures to implement conscientiously potato growing plans.

Recently Provincial People's Government leadership comrades made a survey in Nenjiang Prefecture where they discovered that this year's potato growing plans had not been adequately implemented, the area planted continuing to decline. They required all jurisdictions to take action for earliest possible implementation at the grassroots of potato growing plans handed down by the provincial government. Major suburban production areas, and Nenjiang and Heihe prefecture potato base counties in particular, are not to reduce the growing area. There is to be continued carrying out of planned purchases, surrender of fixed quotas, and the handing down of assigned procurement quotas. All county commercial units are to sign production and marketing contracts with production teams on the basis of plans handed down by the state, and assigned procurement quotas are to be levied on production teams and households. The contract system will be used to dovetail collective and individual commune member production with state assigned procurement tasks. In every county, until such time as procurement quotas for potatoes and potato products have been fulfilled, production teams (including farms) may not sell potatoes in country fair trade or offer them for sale themselves. Counties that have fulfilled procurement quotas may market potatoes themselves or have commercial units help market them.

The notice required a good job of potato planting and of exchanges between surplus and shortage areas. Last year's potato output fell as a result of disasters, so this spring seed potatoes have been in very short supply. Commune members should be mobilized to eat fewer of them, and they may not be used as livestock feed. In addition, city and town residents should be mobilized to sell to local vegetable companies potatoes they have in storage in order to help production.

By way of implementing the aforestated emergency notice, the Provincial Commune and Brigade Enterprises Administration has required all levels of commune and brigade enterprise management units to actively cooperate with units concerned in taking in hand implementation of potato planting plans to assure sufficient raw materials for potato processing industries. Commune and brigade enterprises are to sign contracts for the supply of raw materials for processing with potato planting production teams, other teams, and households so that enterprises will be able to start work at once and maintain normal production. Commune and brigade enterprises are also to sign production and marketing contracts with procurement units to guarantee fulfillment of state quotas as well as to organize marketing of output in excess of quotas.

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CSO: 4007/413

LIVESTOCK BREEDING HOUSEHOLDS ESTABLISHED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Mar 82 p 1

[Article: "Nine Households Specializing in Breeding See Results Within a Year. Suihua Prefecture Formulates Ways of Supporting Specialized Households and Requirements for Specialized Households; Then Entire Prefecture Establishes a Group of New Specialized Households"]

[Text] Last year Suihua Prefecture established nine specialized households for livestock breeding, which have functioned very well during the year to play a supplementary role in the livestock breeding system dominated by the state and the collective. Recently units concerned in the prefecture summarized this experience and are in process of spreading it throughout the prefecture.

Last year Suihua Prefecture established nine specialized households for the breeding of livestock in individual communes and brigades in farming areas, pastoral areas, and semifarming semipastoral areas, permitting them to pursue the breeding of fine varieties of livestock as their principal occupation. This method offers four advantages: One is high labor productivity rate. One example was Wanbao Commune in Zhaozhou where the work formerly done by six specialists has now been contracted to two specialized households. They are not only responsible for the commune's breeding work, but concurrently are in charge of breeding tasks in Zhaozhou Town, at Shuangfa Commune, and in some communes and brigades of Zhaoyuan County. Second is the successful pregnancy rate for breeding done by these nine specialized households which has been very high, meeting national and provincial requirements. Third is a lightening of burdens on the state and the collective. Six of the nine specialized households have themselves raised 12 stud rams, and three households have themselves raised six stud boars for a saving to the state and the collective of a total of more than 17,000 yuan of expenses for purchase of stud livestock, fodder, breeding equipment and payment of wages. Fourth is the specialized households have increased their incomes. Last year the income of these nine specialized households totaled slightly more than 10,200 yuan, a more than 6,000 yuan increase over their real income for 1980. Seven of the households had earnings of more than 1,000 yuan.

Measures formulated by Suihua Prefecture for support of households specialized breeding and requirements on specialized households included county and commune livestock unit responsibility for providing active help to them in the purchase of stud rams and boars, frozen bull semen and horse semen, designation of land on which to grow livestock feed or providing livestock feed according to the number of head of livestock being fed by specialized households, and providing a necessary breeding ground. Requirements levied on specialized breeding households included fulfillment of breeding tasks handed down by higher authority, providing services to production teams with adherence to fee standards for specific services formulated by units concerned with no arbitrary increases. Now communes and brigades throughout the prefecture have established yet another group of new households specialized in breeding.

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CSO: 4007/413

HEILONGJIANG

BRIEFS

WHEAT SOWING WELL UNDERWAY--During the past several days the continuing fine weather has been turned to advantage everywhere in the province for the rush planting of wheat at a rate of 1.6 million mu per day. As of 9 April 15.56 million mu of wheat had been sown throughout the province. This amounted to more than half of the planned wheat growing area, and was 3.7 million mu more than during the same period last year. In the eastern part of the province spring waterlogging was serious this year. On all farms, teams actively rushed the sowing of wheat in icy conditions to win the initiative. In the western and northern regions, all units in wheat growing areas carefully leveled the soil and made the most of soil moisture conditions to hasten the pace of wheat in an effort to win high wheat yields. On 4-8 million mu in the province, the land was leveled and carefully harrowed in advance of sowing. Right now wheat sowing is at a peak in western and northern regions and the pace of sowing is faster than in former years. It is anticipated that by 10 April, more than 90 percent of sowing will be completed. Right now fields everywhere are again soaking wet. While rush sowing of hilly lands in wheat growing areas is underway, efforts are continuing to dissipate soil moisture through shallow turning of the soil and by breaking ridges between fields, with leveling of the land so that more waterlogged low-lying areas may be planted. Units directly subordinate to the privince have allocated seeds for late ripening wheat to farm teams where waterlogging is serious in preparation for late sowing. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 1] 9432

HEILONGJIANG DROUGHT--Songhuajiang Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, is attending to antidrought work to ensure good growth of crop seedlings. Among the 4 million mu of farmlands which were hit by a serious droubht, 1.2 million mu have been irrigated. In May the prefecture's precipitation was 33 percent less than the corresponding period in a normal year. Since the beginning of June, its precipitation has decreased 87 percent. The average temperatures were 3 to 4 degrees higher. The prefecture has experienced 12 7-class strong winds, affecting 11 million mu of land. [SK181127 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82]

HEILONGJIANG GRASS BORERS--Suihua County's 83 percent of farmland, 1.81 million mu, has been plagued by grass borers. [SK191150 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 82]

ZHAODONG GRASS BORERS--Since the beginning of June this year, Zhaodong County, Heilongjiang Province, has found grass borers in 25 communes. Some 500,000 mu of crops have been plagued by grass borers. Now the county-level responsible comrades, agricultural scientists and technicians are vigorously teaching and helping the peasants to control and eliminate grass borers. [SK230804 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVING WHEAT PRODUCTION ON DRY, SLOPING GROUND

Beijing NONGCUN KEXUE [RURAL SCIENCE] in Chinese No 2, 1982 p 31

[Article by the agricultural technical station, Xia Ye Commune, Jiyuan County, Henan Province: "A Measure To Increase Wheat Production on Dry and Sloping Ground"]

[Text] In some mountainous or hilly areas where there are no water conservancy projects available, use of dry land weirs built with clods and contour ridges on sloping ground for planting agricultural crops is a measure for increasing production requiring little capital investment and giving good results. For example, at Guandi Improved Variety Farm of Xiaye Commune, the dry land weirs are 1.5 chi [1/3 meter] high and 5 chi wide, capable of yielding 470 jin of wheat per mu, as compared to 355 jin per mu for regular fields, an increase of 32 percent. As for the ridging, on the 2.5 mu of sloping land where there was no way of retaining rainwater a ridge was built every 2.5 chi on the basis of the contour a drill barrow of wheat was sown on each weir, yielding a marked increase of 50 thousand spikelets, with each spikelets having 1-2 more kernels in it, yielding 393 jin per mu, compared with a yield per mu of 284 jin for fields on which dykes were not raised, an increase of 38 percent. These pieces of land on which weirs and ridges were built, though receiving only about 50 mm of rainfall on the average, did not lose any rainwater because they were able to retain it. In this way, what were originally "fields of three escapes" (loss of water, soil and fertilizer) were changed into "fields of three retentions" (retention of water, soil, and fertilizer). If this method were popularized for dry and sloping land in mountain areas, it would be an effective measure for promoting a change from achieving low production of wheat to intermediate production of wheat.

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CSO: 4007/353

WHEAT PROTECTION PHONE CONFERENCE HELD

HK090932 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Summary] "During the current wheat harvest in our province, fire accidents have been very serious. To resolutely prevent the outbreak of fire accidents during the wheat harvest, the Henan Provincial People's Government issued an extraordinarily urgent telegram on 5 June and held an urgent phone conference on the protection of wheat and the prevention of fire, which was attended by responsible comrades of all prefectures, municipalities and counties and leading members of the Wheat Protection and Fire Prevention Command. Vice Governor Cui Ldanghua and (Bai Jin), vice chairman of the Provincial Fire Prevention and Safety Committee and director of the Provincial Public Security Department, spoke at the conference."

To resolutely prevent the outbreak of fire accidents, the Provincial People's Government demanded: "Governments at all levels must regard the wheat harvest and fire prevention as a current important rural task. They must seriously implement the measures and regulations of the Provincial Fire Prevention and Safety Committee on doing well in wheat harvesting, fire prevention and safety." It also demanded: "It is necessary conduct an inspection of fire prevention in the wheat fields." Regarding those who violate the instructions of upper levels and continue to cause fire accidents to happen, it is essential to investigate and affix the responsibility of the principal leaders for the fire accidents. It is imperative to resolutely prohibit people from drying and threshing wheat on roads. No departments and individuals are allowed to run counter to the circular of the Provincial People's Government. Relevant counties and communes must quickly investigate the reason for fire accidents which have already occurred, investigate and affix the responsibility for the accidents and strictly deal with them separately according to each situation. We must resolutely strike blows at criminals who set fire to sabotage the wheat harvest.

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL FUNDS--Since the beginning of this year, finance departments in Henan Province have appropriated 16.87 million yuan to support agricultural production and have also helped poor counties and poor production teams develop diversification. Over the last few years, with their assistance, some 20 relatively poor counties have developed agricultural production and the income of their commune members has increased. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jun 82 HK]

SOIL IMPROVEMENT--Zhengzhou, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--The Institute of Soil and Fertilizer under the Henan Provincial Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences has made major achievements in improving the soil of low-yield fields in the province since 1979. The province has over 38 million mu of low-yield fields in alkaline land, sandy land, low marshland and dry and hilly land. The area of alkaline land in Shangqiu Prefecture was 3.2 million mu, accounting for 33 percent of the total area of arable land. As a result of soil improvement and readjustment of both crops' structure and water conservancy projects, the area of alkaline land in this prefecture has been reduced by 1.8 million mu. [OW211335 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 15 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

HUBEI

BRIEFS

TEA PROCUREMENT--Hubei Province had procured 71,158 dan of tea by 31 May, fulfilling 26.4 percent of the state quota for tea procurement and showing a rise of 4.6 percent compared with the same period last year. Of the total procurement, 27,641 dan of red tea was procured, fulfilling 51.2 percent of the state quota, and representing a rise of 1.2 percent compared with the same period last year. The provincial tea procurement departments at all levels adopted active measures, and increased the amount of grassroots procurement networks and workers to promote tea procurement. According to statistics, 10 counties have fulfilled more than 50 percent of the tea procurement quota and 17 counties have improved tea procurement. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82 HK]

PREFECTURE GRAIN--The total output of summer grain and summer oil-bearing crops of Xiaogan Prefecture in Hubei Province this year exceeded the highest output in any previous years. The total output of summer grain reached some 850 million jin, 17 percent more than last year. The total output of summer oil-bearing crops was some 700,000 dan, 26 percent more than last year. By 18 June, the prefecture and procured some 180 million jin of summer grain, 93.6 percent of the state procurement quota; and had procured some 388,000 dan of oil-bearing crops, 78.9 percent more than the procurement quota. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/455

JUTE, AMBERI HEMP, RAMIE GLUT REPORTED

Changsha SHI CHANG TIAO JIE in Chinese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Hunan Province Jute, Amberi Hemp, and Ramie Output and Marketing Forecast"]

[Text] This year Hunan Province's supply of jute, amberi hemp, and ramie is greater than demand, so all jurisdictions should pay attention to planting plans.

Last year the province had a bumper harvest of jute, amberi hemp, and ramie. On the basis of annual production statistics, anticipated procurement of ripe jute, and amberi hemp will be 650,000 dan (of which about 613,000 dan had been purchased as of the end of January). This plus the 400,000 dan in storage from last year makes a total of 690,000 dan. Ramie procurement will run to 310,000 dan (of which 301,000 dan had been procured as of the end of January), and this plus 60,000 dan remaining in storage from last year will mean a total of 370,000 dan. Anticipated sales by the province this year of ripe jute and amberi hemp are 460,000 dan, of which 380,000 dan is for use in making textiles. Jute and amberi hemp disposed of in the market amounts to 30,000 dan, and 50,000 dan is for export. Of the 167,000 dan of ramie marketed, 130,000 dan will be used for textiles, 30,000 dan will be disposed of in markets, and 7,000 dan will be exported. In addition to normal storage, the province has on hand 200,000 dan of jute and amberi hemp and 160,000 dan of ramie for which it can find no markets. Moreover, last year saw an increase in output of jute, amberi hemp and ramie in the country as a whole, so now the quantities in storage are fairly large and sales are slack. In order to help balance development of production and sale of jute, amberi hemp, and ramie, all jurisdictions should pay attention to planting plans. In a situation in which no apparent increase in textile use or exports of jute, amberi hemp, and ramie have taken place, Hunan Province's output of these three crops should be stabilized, i.e., the growing area for jute and amberi hemp should be stabilized at 150,000 mu, and the growing area for ramie should be stabilized at the present 220,000 mu with no blind expansion. In addition, quality should be improved, a good job being done in stripping and pickling. Supply and marketing units must strictly put into effect procurement standards and price policies; actively expand markets, and do a good job of storage.

9432
CSO: 4007/413

CARROT, STICK MEASURES ADOPTED FOR HOG RAISING

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "'Six Fixeds' To Assure Profit From Hog Raising"]

[Text] Profits from the raising of hogs last year by state farms in Hunan Province amounted to more than 4 million yuan, a 1.2 fold increase over 1981 for overfulfillment of state assigned procurement quotas and export quotas for live hogs. Their experience was practice of the "six fixeds."

The "six fixeds" are fixed quotas, fixed amounts of livestock feed, fixed survival, fixed costs, fixed remuneration, and fixed rewards and penalties.

The state farms stipulated care of a pig sty by a man and wife (a working couple) to raise somewhat more than 100 pigs, while at the same time farming 12 to 14 mu of green feed for them. Also required was an annual output of between 14,000 and 16,000 jin of live hogs and the removal from inventory of 120 fattened hogs. For each hog raised, one-tenth of a mu of land was provided for the growing of fodder, and for each jin increase in weight, three jin of feed was paid. For the hog survival rate it was required that each sow would annually produce 14 surviving shoats. The fattened hog survival rate was 95 percent and the sow survival rate was 97 percent. Wage remuneration was figured on the basis of weight increases for fattened hogs, a remuneration of from 0.08 to 0.10 yuan being paid for each jin increase in weight. This meant a general average per capita monthly wage of somewhat more than 60 yuan with maximum earnings of slightly more than 100 yuan and minimum earnings of slightly more than 40 yuan per month.

Following institution of the "six fixeds," worker sense of responsibility increased. In 1981 they suitably cut back on the amount of feed given hogs, the amount of feed per hog falling by 22.5 percent, while the number of hogs removed from inventory nd the number exported increased over 1980 by 8.7 and 4.6 percent respectively.

As a result of cutbacks in the amount of feed given the hogs, 200 feeding personnel were cut, the feed growing area was reduced by 12,000 mu, and circulating capital was reduced by 6 million yuan. They converted the land to the growing of 10,000 mu of sugarcane for an annual increase in earnings of 5 million yuan.

9432
CSO: 4007/412

AREA CORRECTS MISTAKEN IDEAS ON COMMUNES

HK120325 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] While studying the draft of the revised constitution, (Jinrong) District of Pingjiang County has paid attention to carrying out publicity for the masses in connection with reality. The district has also cited the basic principles of the draft to solve a number of new problems that cropped up in practical life.

(Jinrong) District is a mountainous border region. After the draft of the revised constitution had been made public, a few cadres and masses had muddled ideas regarding the provision for separation of government administration from commune management. They thought that this meant abolishing the people's communes and dissolving the collective economy. Problems of sharing out collective property and selling responsibility fields and mountains even occurred in places.

On discovering these problems, the district CCP Committee first held a meeting of commune party committee secretaries to unify their understanding. They also trained 600 backbone elements at all levels. Responsible comrades of the district and the communes then led groups to more than 600 production teams to openly promulgate the draft of the revised constitution to the masses. After 20 days of lectures and discussions, the cadres and masses deepened their understanding of the four basic principles, correctly grasped the basic contents of the draft of the revised constitution, overcame the muddled thinking of certain cadres and masses, and corrected the sinister wind of sharing out collective property. The district has further stabilized and perfected the production responsibility systems and consolidated the collective economy.

CSO: 4007/454

RADIO ON MANAGEMENT OF COLLECTIVE ORCHARDS

HK100849 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Notes by station reporter and correspondent: "The Problem of Nobody Caring for the Commune- and Brigade-Run Collective Farms and Orchards Should Be Solved Immediately"]

[Text] On our way to Wugang County to gather material, we noted that some commune- and brigade-run collective tea farms and tangerine orchards had been laid waste and some others had been trampled by livestock in a pitiable manner. Xingguang production brigade in Chengxi commune had a collective orchard in which 7,210 sweet seedless tangerine trees were grown. Since last winter the management of most of the tangerine trees have been equally divided among the households. Thus, some tangerine trees belonging to the collective have been transplanted by some commune members in their own private plots and some have been stolen. With the loss of more than 2,000 tangerine trees, the orchard has become a grazing ground for the cows. This is really distressing.

How has it come about that the commune- and brigade-run collective farms and orchards have been damaged in such a serious manner? As we understand it, this is chiefly because some commune and brigade cadres, in implementing the production responsibility system, have paid attention only to contracts for paddy fields. They have failed to conscientiously implement the system of responsibility for specialized jobs. During the busy season of spring sowing, all the labor force was concentrated on the responsibility fields with the result that the collective farms and orchards have been left uncared for or mismanaged. Moreover, a small number of commune members erroneously hold that assigning the households full responsibility for task completion is tantamount to dividing the fields and working alone and so have taken advantage of the opportunity to privately divide, forcibly the possession of or steal the collective fruit trees.

In order to manage well the collective orchards, in addition to helping the cadres at the commune, brigade and the levels to overcome the tendency of paying partial attention to the responsibility system, what is important is to conduct education among the commune members in adhering unswervingly to the path of socialist collectivization, public ownership of land and other basic means of production and adhering unswervingly to the system of production responsibility in agriculture. It has been stated very clearly in the "Summary of the Minutes of the National Rural Work Conference" that, being socialist public accumulation and the basis for the continued development of the collective economy, the commune- and brigade-run collective farms and orchards must be appropriately protected. This has been carried out well in many localities in the past and the results have been fairly good. For example, in early March this year Wugang County Deputy Magistrate Yuan Fengshan went down to Zhuanwan District to conduct investigation and study. He also sent 13 technical cadres to carry out experiments in Lizuo production brigade in Zhuanwan commune. They conducted socialist education among the cadres and commune members in line with the guidelines of the "Summary of the Minutes of the National Rural Work Conference" and regained, for collective management, the four farms and orchards that had been equally divided among the households. They also seriously dealt with the commune members who had taken advantage of the opportunity to privately divide, forcibly take possession of or steal the collective fruit trees. By signing 3-year contracts with 63 laborers who had a strong labor force in their households and who had special skills for the management of the 12 farms and orchards in the whole brigade, they speedily changed the situation where nobody cared for the collective farms and orchards. We can draw on these experiences.

We should grasp the current favorable opportunity to grow well the industrial crop, such as fruit trees and tea, in the collective farms and develop diversified undertakings in order to consolidate and develop the collective economy.

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

AQUATIC PRODUCTS CONFERENCE--The Hunan provincial conference on aquatic products held by the Provincial People's Government concluded in Changsha today. The conference looked into and discussed the principle, policy and measures of this province on speeding up fish production. Attending were responsible comrades of all administrative commissioner's offices and all autonomous prefectural, municipal and county people's governments who are in charge of aquatic products, and leading comrades of relevant departments and bureaus at the provincial level, some 200 people altogether. Governor Sun Guozhi attended and spoke. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82 HK]

PIG PROCUREMENT CONFERENCE--On 9 June the Hunan Provincial Commerce Department held a phone conference on the purchase and sale of pigs. The conference demanded that commerce departments at all levels do everything possible to develop pig production and arrange for ample market supplies. Departments must strengthen pig procurement and must not suspend pig procurement and lower grades and prices. They must do their best to satisfy the peasants' needs in selling pigs. They must arrange for ample supply of pork and increase the quantity of pork for cold storage. [HK141451 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Jun 82 HK]

EARLY RICE FORUM--On 1 June, the Hunan Provincial Agricultural Committee held a forum of some leading comrades of the provincial agricultural department, the provincial agricultural institute and the provincial meteorological bureau and scientific and technological personnel to analyze the early rice growing situation and to look into the issue of tending early rice. The forum pointed out that due to the low technological level, many production teams have not grown early rice well. The forum held that it is necessary to tend early rice well and make good preparations against natural disasters. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 3 Jun 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/455

JIANGSU

RUNDOWN GIVEN FOR VARIOUS CROP CHARACTERISTICS

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 2

[Article: "Summary of Wheat, Cotton and Oil-Bearing Crop Varieties Inspection and Approval as Meeting Specifications"]

[Text] On a previous occasion, briefing was provided on a first group of 10 paddy rice varieties examined and approved as meeting specifications by the Provincial Crop Varieties Examination and Approval Committee. Now, a brief account is provided on examination and approval of a first group of wheat, barley, and naked barley, cotton, sweet potatoes, soybeans, peanuts, rape, Chinese cabbage, and green manure.

Semi-winter wheat, "Ningmai No 6," was bred by the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences. This variety tolerates fertilizer and resists lodging, shows strong tillering, has many spikes and numerous grains, is fairly resistant to cold, may be sown early, and has a fair potential for increased yields. However, ripening tends to be a bit late. It may be grown as an early or intermediate crop in places of intermediate or high fertility in the Huainan region.

Partial spring wheat, "Ningfeng," was bred by the Dafeng County Agricultural Institute. This variety ripens early and produces bumper yields, tolerates fertilizer and resists lodging, has large spikes and numerous grains, is fairly tolerant of cold, and is of fine quality. It is not resistant to wheat scab, however; its leaves wither during the late season, and ripening is poor. It may be planted in places of intermediate and high fertility along the Chang Jiang and in coastal areas.

Spring wheat variety, "Yangmai No 4" (i.e. 9 - 10 - 8 - 3) was bred by Yangzhou Prefecture Agricultural Institute. This variety has large spikes and heavy grains, is of good quality, and is only lightly affected by wheat scab. However, spikes tend to be few in number and tolerance of cold is fairly poor. It may be grown as an intermediate or late crop in Tongyang and Sunan prefectures in places where soil fertility is intermediate to high.

Intermediate maturing barley variety, "Yanfuaizaosan," was selectively bred by the Yancheng Prefecture Agricultural Institute. Plants of this variety are short and sturdy; it tolerates fertilizer and resists lodging, shows strong tillering, and has numerous spikes. However, it is prone to yellow leaf spot and netblotch. It also ripens poorly. It may be planted in Xuzhou, Huaiyin and Yancheng prefectures, and in areas of the province with only light disease infestation.

Intermediate ripening cotton variety "Xumian No 6" was bred by the Xuzhou Prefecture Agricultural Institute. Plant shapes of this variety are rather good; stems are sturdy; no early deterioration occurs; bolls are large; splitting of bolls occurs freely; color and luster of fibers is milky white; yields of both unginned and ginned cotton are higher than for "Xuzhou 142" and "Daizimian No 15," and physical properties are better than those of "Xuzhou 142." It may be grown in places where "Xuzhou 142" is grown.

Sweet potato variety "Huaishu No 3" (Huai 25) was bred by the Huaiyin Prefecture Agricultural Institute. This variety of sweet potato sprouts well, bears tubers early, has a drying rate as high as 35 percent, tolerates storage, tolerates dampness rather well, and is strongly resistant to alternaria leafspot. Carotene content is fairly high, and taste is good. But yields are just so so, and plants are prone to early deterioration during the late stage. It may be planted in the Huaibei area.

Soybean variety "Xudou No 3" was bred by the Xuzhou Prefecture Agricultural Institute. This variety is resistant to lodging, has a high fruiting rate, and ripens fairly early. It is poorly resistant to drought in the late stages, however. It may be rotationally cropped with wheat in the Huaibei region.

Peanut variety "Xuhua No 8" (i.e. 710 - 43) was bred by the Xuzhou Prefecture Agricultural Institute. This variety produces consistently high yields, is broadly adaptable, tolerates drought and resists waterlogging, flowers early, bears peanuts all at one time, and has numerous shells containing two peanuts. But it is not very resistant to lodging, and if protracted rainy weather is encountered during fruiting, rust infestations are serious and it is prone to early deterioration. It may be grown in sandy or black soil areas of moderate to high fertility where drainage conditions are good. It is not suitable for growing in baojiang soil [0545 3364 0964].

Rape variety "Ningyou No 7" was bred by the Economic Crop Institute of the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences. This variety has good bumper yield qualities; its stems are hard; it develops well in spring, and oil content is high. Its shortcomings are little leaf age flexibility and poor resistance to cold, but it possesses strong ability to revive after freezing. It may be grown in the Huainan region.

Hybrid Chinese cabbage variety "Qingzazhongfeng" was introduced from Shandong by the Xuzhou Municipal Seed Station. This variety has high yields, broad adaptability, a high rate of usable cabbage, is fairly resistant to frost and mold, is tolerant of storage, and is rather good tasting. However, in drought years, it contracts virus diseases. It may be grown in places where fertility and water conditions are fairly good.

Green manure variety "Dajiajianshe wandou" peas was imported from France by the Provincial Botany Institute, the Soil Fertility Institute of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Soil Fertility Department of the Farm and Forests Department, and the Xinyi County Green Manure Stock Varieties Farm. This variety branches strongly, has good root nodule development, plant nutrients are fairly high, seed toxicity is low, and it has fairly strong tolerance of cold, of dampness, of drought and of poor soil. It is also widely adaptable, but it ripens fairly late. It may be grown in the province.

Green manure "Xutiao No 8" Chinese trumpet creeper was bred by the Xuzhou Prefecture Agricultural Institute. This variety produces fairly high seed yields, ripens early, tolerates cold fairly well, tolerates late sowing, and is fairly adaptable. However, its resistance to leaf spot tends to be weak, and it does not branch strongly. It may be grown in the province.

9432
CSO: 4007/410

BRIEFS

PREFECTURE DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY--Jiangsu's Yangzhou Prefecture has to date assigned to grassroots units a target of more than 570 million yuan in terms of ourput value in diversified economy, topping last year by 30 percent. Eighty percent of this target is to be fulfilled according to contracts signed with grassroots units. During the first quarter the prefecture fulfilled 220 million yuan worth of output value in diversified economy, topping the same period last year by 19.5 percent. [OW270931 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Jun 82]

WHEAT, BARLEY--The province has basically completed harvesting of wheat and barley. As of 27 May, over 900,000 mu of wheat and barley had been reaped. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 May 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/454

JIANGXI

PEASANTS DEVELOP HILLY LAND

OW100905 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0747 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--XINHUA editor's note: The experience of Fuzhou [2329 1558] Prefecture, Jiangxi Province, in helping commune members to manage well hills designated for personal use [zhi liu shan 5261 3966 1472] and hills of designated responsibility [ze ren shan 6307 0117 1472] merits our attention. At present, the "three fixeds" in forestry work--stabilizing hill and forest rights, delimiting the scope of hills designated for personal use and defining the forestry production responsibility system--is being carried out intensively in various parts of the country; many commune members are now taking care of hills designated for personal use and hills of designated responsibility. This is an important new idea that came along with the afforestation policy and an effective measure for mobilizing the initiative of the broad masses of peasants in developing forestry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. However, mass initiative cannot be boosted simply by defining hills designated for personal use and hills of designated responsibility; there is still a great deal of work to be done. The "Decision on Certain Questions Concerning Forest Protection and Forestry Development" issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council pointed out: "Hills designated for personal use (or barren sandy beaches) shall be assigned to commune members to have trees planted and grass grown on them for a long period of time." To mobilize the peasants' initiative, the masses must first be convinced of the importance of this provision; and second, they must be helped in solving the many problems concerning seedlings and saplings, capital and techniques. In short, a great deal of careful work still has to be done. (End of editor's note)

XINHUA correspondents Wu Zheng and Wu Zhicheng report: How do we make commune members afforest the hills designated for personal use of mountains of designated responsibility and cover them with greenery as quickly as possible after suitable forests and barren hills are assigned or contracted to them?

Last year Fuzhou launched a prefecturewide "three fixed" forestry work campaign to stabilize hill and forest rights, delimit the scope of hills designated for personal use and define the forestry production responsibility system. Of the more than 5.09 million mu of suitable forests and barren hills currently being held by collectives, over 1.17 million mu were assigned to commune members as hills designated for personal use and hills of designated responsibility. It was originally thought that the masses would start to plant trees as soon as the barren hills were assigned to the households. But, as it turned out, actual practice was not as expected. Mass initiative for planting trees was not very high after the hills designated for personal use and hills of designated responsibility had been contracted to the masses. The fact was that the masses did not dare to build timber forests because they were afraid that the policy might change as timber forests take longer time to grow. Furthermore, tree planting and afforestation require substantial technical knowhow and some commune members could not do the job for lack of scientific knowledge in this area. Some commune members did not have sufficient saplings, funds and manpower needed for afforestation and faced tremendous difficulties.

To solve all these problems, the various localities in Fuzhou Prefecture have done some effective work in the following areas:

1. Publicity was given to party policies and ideological education was carried out effectively.

2. The peasants were given rights to their advantage and the masses were allowed more material benefits. Many communes and brigades in Fuzhou Prefecture specifically provided that the forests built in the hills designated for personal use and the crops grown there belong to the individuals who cultivated them.

3. The state gave support and the collectives offered help. After the barren hills were assigned to the households, the state must continue to help and should not stop there by doing nothing further.

As a result of the above mentioned measures, the mass initiative for afforestation and for covering the areas with greenery in Fuzhou Prefecture was mobilized. Many commune members have grown Chinese fir, bamboo, fruits, tea, mulberry and oil-tea camellia in the hills designated for personal use and hills of designated responsibility. According to incomplete statistics, more than 98,000 mu of fir forests and over 78,000 mu of economic forests have been developed in the entire prefecture. Of this, bamboo acreage is six times, tea acreage four times, and tangerine and orange acreage three times as large as compared with last year.

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

FRESHWATER FISH--The Jiangxi provincial people's government called a provincial freshwater fishery meeting in Nanchang from 30 May to 6 June. Vice Governors Wang Zhaorong and Zhang Guozhen spoke at the meeting. The meeting noted that Jiangxi's freshwater fish catch in 1981 was 1.71 million dan, 13.6 percent more than in 1980 and an all-time high figure. The meeting called for striving for a 15-percent annual increase in order to bring the total annual output to 5-6 million dan by the end of the 1980's, a target set by the central authorities. [Nanchan Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jun 82 OW]

COUNTY HOG PROCUREMENT--By the end of May Jiangxi's Duchang County had fulfilled 66.2 percent of the hog procurement plan and overfulfilled the annual plan for hog deliveries to the state. The county now still has more than 219,800 hogs in stock. [Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Jun 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/455

JILIN

BRIEFS

COMBATS DROUGHT--Leading party and government comrades at all levels in Baicheng Prefecture, Jilin Province, have gone to the forefront of production to help commune members combat drought and protect seedlings. The prefecture has started up 11,000 motor-pumped wells to irrigate fields around the clock. Baicheng Prefecture has virtually not had any rainfall in over 50 days. About half of the prefecture's 9 million mu farmland are suffering from serious drought. Seedlings on 600,000 mu of cultivated fields have withered. All-out efforts are being made to salvage as many seedlings as possible. [SK210752 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jun 82]

WEATHER TREND--According to the Jilin Provincial Meteorological Observatory's forecast on 19 June, beginning in late June Jilin Province will experience more rainfall, and the temperatures will drop. The meteorological observatory urged all localities to make preparations for the forthcoming rainy season and take the opportune time to replant late fieldcrops. It also called for full preparations for torrential rains, floods and waterlogging that might occur in some localities because rainfall will be uneven in the flood season in 1982. [SK200830 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jun 82]

DROUGHT COMBATING--With the help of the state, the Jilin provinical people's government recently allocated 5.25 million yuan, 35,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, 1,030 tons of gasoline and 1,200 tons of diesel oil for combating drought and protecting seedlings in seriously-afflicted areas in the province. [SK170800 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jun 82]

JILIN DROUGHT EFFORT--Some 60 million mu of farmland, nearly half of Jilin Province's total, has been affected by drought since early June. Over 2 million people, 25,000 motor and animal driven carts and 20,000 motor-pumped wells are now working to combat drought. As of 18 June, the province had watered 2 million mu of fieldcrops. [SK201035 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

BRIEFS

RURAL LIVING STANDARDS--The Liaoning Provincial Statistical Bureau recently conducted a survey of 500 households in Gai, Fuxin, Jianping and 15 other counties. Results of the survey show that the peasants' living standards have improved markedly in the past 3 years. The 1981 per capita net income of the commune member was 306.6 yuan, an increase of 65.68 percent over 1978. In 1981 the number of rooms per household increased to 3.35 from 2.91 in 1978. [SK121208 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jun 82]

PADDYFIELD IRRIGATION--In response to a request by Liaoning Province, the Jilin provincial CCP Committee and government released water from six reservoirs to help irrigate paddyfields in the lower reaches of the Liao He in Liaoning. The water flowed into Liaoning's Panshan County on 15 June. [SK181009 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CROPS DIE--Due to a serious drought, over 250,000 mu of crops in Jinxi County in Liaoning are withering and 20,000 mu of crops have died. The total amount of farmland in Jinxi County is about 830,000 mu. Each day the county dispatches over 100,000 people and utilizes 900 pumping wells to combat drought. Over 50,000 mu of crops are irrigated. [SK201059 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

BRIEFS

CASH CROPS--Harqin Banner sowed 160,000 mu of cash crops including oil-bearing crops, tobacco leaves, beets and medicinal herbs in 1982, accounting for 17 percent of the Banner's cultivated land. This banner has also developed household sideline occupations. The number of hogs in stock and the number of poultry 155,000 and 360,000 respectively. This banner now has 260,700 animals. The commune- and brigade-run enterprises of this banner has earned 3.52 million yuan, an increase of 5 percent over the corresponding 1982 period. [SK240642 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 82]

INSECT PEST--Zhuozi County and Siziwang Banner, in Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, have taken emergency steps to exterminate grass borers. Because of high temperatures, great numbers of grass borers have emerged in Xilin Gol and Ulanqab, posing a serious threat to pasturelands and farmlands. The two leagues are making vigorous efforts to exterminate the grass borers. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jun 82 SK]

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

PREFECTURES DROUGHT--Hanzhong and Ankang prefectural CCP committees and administrative offices are taking emergency measures to lead the masses in fighting the drought and protecting crop seedlings so that a good harvest in autumn can be guaranteed. Since May, the drought in these two prefectures have become more and more serious. Summer transplanting and sowing have thus been seriously affected. Some early-autumn seedlings are faced with the danger of withering. Of the 1.5 million mu of rice fields which have been transplanted, about half have been seriously afflicted and 300,000 mu of them are full of cracks due to the drought. In a number of places, there is not enough drinking water for people and for animals. In view of the constant deterioration of the drought situation, emergency meetings have been held in the two prefectures and some counties, and have called for setting off an upsurge to fight the drought and "rush plant and protect seedlings." More than 500 cadres in Hanzhong Prefecture, led by the leading cadres, have been sent to the frontline of fighting the drought, and 400,000 yuan of the local finances in the prefecture and various counties has been mobilized to be used as subsidiary funds for oil and electricity consumed in the fight. Cadres at various levels in Ankang Prefecture have also gone to the communes and brigades to lead the fight. Up to 17 June, more than 220,000 people have been thrown into the fight against the drought in Hanzhong Prefecture and more than 190,000 mu of rice have been transplanted. [Text] [HK210732 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Mandarin 0500 GMT 20 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

COMMENTARY CALLS FOR COMBATTING DROUGHT

SK110950 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Station commentary: "Resolve to Combat Drought and Carry This Antidisaster Struggle Through to the End"]

[Excerpts] Our province has been plagued by serious drought for 3 successive years. It is unprecedented in history because it covered a large area, caused serious damage and lasted a long period. During the period between January and mid-May this year, our province only received 65 millimeters of rainfall, a decrease of 35 percent over the corresponding period of the previous normal years.

At present the drought situation is worsening. The continued high temperatures and dry and hot winds has resulted in a serious loss of soil moisture, posing a threat to the growth of wheat and spring seedlings. This serious drought has caused great difficulties to the province's industrial and agricultural production and the livelihood of the people. Encountering such serious drought, we have no choice but to resolve to combat drought, overcome difficulties and carry this antidisaster struggle through to the end.

At present our province's drought situation is worsening and it is a foregone conclusion that we will suffer a reduction in the output of summer grain crops. We must prepare for the worst situation and strive for the best. We must note that combatting drought and wresting a bumper harvest is not only a major economic task but also a major political task. It is the most important and urgent task among all our work. This is a matter concerning the current general situation. All party and government organs and all trades and professions must show concern for this general situation, serve it and arrange work around it. The party as a whole and all the people must unify thinking and make concerted efforts to combat drought.

The antidrought struggles in the past few years, especially the previous one, have fully shown that as long as we strengthen leadership, deeply mobilize and rely on the masses, and bring into full play all favorable factors we will overcome drought to a considerably great extent and will reduce losses. This spring, more than 90,000 cadres have gone to the countryside to work along with some 14 million laborers to combat drought. They have exerted great efforts in this regard. Thanks to the concerted efforts of the party, the government and army organs and civilians, our province has achieved noticeable success in the struggle to combat drought to ensure wheat growth and spring sowing. At present we have completed sowing of 46 million mu of spring seedlings in a timely manner in the province and the growing situation of these seedlings is very good. This struggle fully reflects the momentum of the party policies and the effectiveness of the responsibility system in agricultural production.

We must earnestly sum up the experiences gained in the previous stage of antidrought struggle, further strengthen our confidence and determination in overcoming drought, advance in the crest of victory and persist in carrying this antidrought and antidisaster struggle through to the end.

CSO: 4007/454

EARLY START REPORTED FOR COTTON PLANTING

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Liaocheng Prefecture Farm Technicians Go Into the Frontlines of Spring Planting. Convey Scientific Cotton-Growing Techniques to Myriad Households, and to Farms and Fields"]

[Text] Liaocheng Prefecture has organized 1,200 farm technicians to go into the frontlines of spring planting to give guidance on the scientific growing of cotton in order to lay a foundation for winning a bumper cotton harvest this year.

As soon as cotton planting preparations began this year, all levels of the party organization in Liaocheng Prefecture transferred somewhat more than 1,100 scientific and technical personnel to the countryside to launch a campaign of "conveying techniques to households." Together with cadres sent to the countryside to inspect and direct spring plowing and production, they were able to go into cotton area communes and brigades to teach cotton growing techniques to cotton peasants. They explained everything step by step from how to level cotton fields, create soil moisture, and apply fertilizer to how to soak seeds to stimulate germination and use of furadantin and 39 for mixing with seeds; and from how to master the time for sowing to cotton planting density and spacing of rows and individual plants. More than 950,000 people heard their explanations. Scientific and technical personnel from Guan and Linqing counties also wrote technical articles titled, "Cotton Sowing From A to Z," "Farming Technique Model for Cotton Yields of 150 to 200 Jin Per mu," and "100 Questions and Answers About Cotton Production Techniques," which were printed and given to cotton peasants for study and reference. In Shen County more than 130 scientific and technical personnel went into the fields where, as a result of on-site inspection they discovered that the soil and the air had warmed up more quickly than in former years and that soil moisture conditions were good; 5 April was close to the right time for sowing. They suggested to the County CCP Committee the mobilization of the masses to get ready at once for planting. Beginning on 8 April, all communes and brigades throughout the county began sowing and planting one after another, just about 1 week ahead of the originally planned sowing time.

In order that the scientific and technical personnel might play a further role, the Liaocheng Prefecture CCP Committee and government administrative offices required county, commune and production brigade cadres to do the following: Prompt study of any reasonable suggestions made to scientific and technical personnel with positive adoption of all that fit local realities. Advanced cotton farming techniques put forward by scientific and technical personnel should be everywhere promoted through active organization of forces. Thus not only would confidence in scientific and personnel to do a good job of cotton planting techniques be strengthened, but the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cotton peasants for the scientific growing of cotton would be also aroused to assure smooth performance of spring sowing and production. Comparison of this year's spring sowing with that of former years shows six changes. One was destruction of the "arbitrarily uniform" regulation of many years standing that the cotton sowing season should always begin in mid-April. Acting on the basis of local soil and air temperatures, soil moisture conditions, and soil pH, each commune selected the right time for sowing. Second the cottonfield area in which soil moisture was created was increased 30 percent over last year. Third was scientific application of fertilizer, improvement being made in the sensible application of fertilizer. Average applications per mu of cottonfields were increased over last year by 0.5 cubic meters of organic fertilizer, 10 jin of phosphate fertilizer, 5 jin of standard chemical fertilizer, and 20 jin of seed cake fertilizer. Fourth was new development of farming techniques for saline-alkaline soil and for silted low-lying soil where seedlings grow and develop with difficulty. The entire prefecture practiced the growing of seedlings in pots containing nutriments and then transplanting them, and "ditching to avoid alkalinity planting methods" for an increase over last year of 1.5 and 2.3 fold respectively. Fifth was a more than one fold increase over last year in the area planted to "Lumian No 1" stock variety and to first and second generation seeds. Sixth was scientific soaking of seeds to force germination and improved use of furandantin and 39 chemical mixing of seeds. Right now the broad masses of cotton peasants are working hard at rush planting. As of 11 April, the daily sowing rate for the prefecture as a whole was more than 240,000 mu and it is anticipated that by the end of April the 4 million mu sowing task will have been completed.

9432
CSO: 4007/410

SHANDONG

BENEFITS OF GROWING CERTAIN FIBER PLANT DETAILED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Provincial Science Commission Office: "Pay Attention to Development and Use of Bluish Dogbane"]

[Text] Bluish dogbane [apocynum venetum] also known as zeqima [3419 3344 7802] and chakezi [5420 2644 1311], is a member of the zhutao [4554 2711] family, and is a perennial, herbaceous, wild plant, plants growing between 1 and 4 meters tall, and roots going down to 2 to 3 meters. Because of its deep roots and profuse leaves, and its ability to withstand saline and alkaline soil and windblown sand, it can live for more than 20 years. It is found largely in places in China where the soil is saline-alkaline, where there are sandy wastelands, and where it is frigid. Coastal regions in the lower reaches of the Huang He also have tracts of wild-growing bluish dogbane. Near the military horse farm on Gu Island alone, there are several tens of thousands of mu of it.

Every part of bluish dogbane is valuable and has many uses as follows:

(1) Many medicinal materials can be derived from it. Bluish dogbane's leaves contain quercetin [2086 4122 4790], which can be used to make medicines that are remarkably effective in the treatment of high blood pressure, tracheitis, in making expectoration easy, in controlling asthma, in combating inflammation, and in combating allergies. It has been included in the 1977 national pharmacoepia.

The compound bluish dogbane tables produced by the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Plant are remarkably effective in the treatment of high blood pressure, and can get rid of headaches, dizziness, and tingling sensations in the limbs without side effects. The roots of bluish dogbane contain quercetin, strophanthin glycoside [3021 3029 2467 5363 1311 393A 0337], and acetylation derivative, four cardiac stimulant ingredients, which play a fine heart stimulant and diuretic role. They have a rather good curative effect on edema occasioned by nephritis, and they have few side effects. In addition, from the stems of bluish dogbane can be extracted cardiac glycosides and ingredients used in flavone type drugs.

(2) It can be used to make cigarettes, to make teas, and to make paper. The Chinese Herb Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medicine, the Northwest Plant Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Zhengzhou Tobacco Industry Institute of the Ministry of Light Industry have worked together with some

tobacco plants to trial develop a bluish dogbane herb cigarette containing 30 percent bluish dogbane leaves. It both maintains the flavor of real cigarettes and reduces the nicotine content. It also has a definite curative effect on the chronic tracheitis caused by smoking. Additionally, it can save on tobacco leaf and lower costs. Peasants in the bluish dogbane producing areas of China have long been in the habit of drinking bluish dogbane tea, and such use is also recorded in ancient books. Long time drinking of such tea lowers blood pressure, lowers blood fat, reduces phlegm, stops coughing, calms the nerves, and stimulates the heart. Beijing's Daxing Bluish Dogbane Tea Plant has an annual output of about 3 million jin. The rapidly dissolving bluish dogbane (which is dissolved in hot water) developed by the Beijing Municipal Food Industry Institute has been evaluated by medical units as a rather good drink for the prevention of illness and making the body healthy. It will soon be marketed. The bark fibers of bluish dogbane are a fine raw material for making paper. The pitch remaining after the bark has been removed can be used as a filler in making paper.

(3) It may be used as a high quality textile raw material. The bark fibers in the stems of bluish dogbane are finer than in [one character illegible] hemp, and the absolute strength of individual fibers is five to six times that of cotton, but the percentage elongation is small, being only about 3 percent. Fiber content is higher than for most hemp, and it is known in Shanghai textile circles as the "king of wild growing fibers." Units concerned in Shanghai have used bluish dogbane in combination with cotton, wool, and silk to trial manufacture more than 10 different kinds of textiles magnificent in color and both tough and soft at a 30 to 50 percent saving in cotton, wool, or silk raw materials.

Bluish dogbane is strongly resistant and is able to grow in strongly alkaline-saline and arid places with low temperatures and windblown sand. Planned transplantation and domestication would permit both development of infertile soil for use, rapid greening of areas, sheltering against wind and stabilization of sand, and improvement of soil and there would be no competition with grain and cotton for land. Full development of this resource for use can help development of commune and brigade enterprises and will enliven city and country markets.

A broad survey was made of bluish dogbane resources in the province during the early 1950's. However, since historical conditions at that time were limited, no development for use was done. With the passage of time, great changes have taken place in the status of resources in this regard in Hebei Province. Consequently, specialists concerned, professors, and researchers have made the following recommendations about bluish dogbane in Hebei Province: 1) First, an inventory of resources. They have recommended that the Provincial Agricultural Resources Survey Office make a bluish dogbane resources survey a part of plan, and after the inventory has been done that they be protected, growing increased, and resources developed. 2) Active promotion to application of existing scientific and technical results. They proposed that units concerned organize research personnel for the purpose of mastering the techniques of using bluish dogbane to make cigarettes and teas, and to extract drugs, place emphasis on experiments, trial manufacture, and production, and launch further research on multiple uses for bluish dogbane; 3) Organizing an attack on key problems.

Hebei Province is rather well endowed with scientific and educational forces on Chinese medicine and Chinese herbs, and many of the experts, teachers, and researchers who have been for many years engaged in research on multiple uses for bluish dogbane would like to come to Hebei Province to participate in this work. It is proposed that units concerned propose key problems that should be attacked and organize a cooperative effort to attack them.

9432
CSO: 4007/409

EXPANSION OF AQUATIC PRODUCTS BREEDING REPORTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: Actively Launch Aquatic Products Research Around Readjustment of the Fishing Industry. During Last 3 Years Shandong Province Has Had More Than 120 Individual Successes in Ocean and Fresh Water Breeding. Provincial Aquatic Products Science and Technology Work Conference Emphasizes Need To Do an Effective Job of Technical Promotion To Advance Great Development of the Fishing Industry"]

[Text] Shandong Province's aquatic products research units have won heartening achievements in actively launching research centering around readjustment of the fishing industry. Incomplete statistics show that during the past 3 years the province has scored research successes on more than 120 items, 46 of which have received citations by national units concerned and by the provincial government, and 4 of which have met advanced national standards.

In accordance with national aquatic products programs, both the Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government have decided to undertake reorganization of the structure and distribution of the fishing industry, instituting "primary emphasis on nurture, a combination of nurture and catching, and economic diversification." In order to meet this need and bring about coordinated development of research, the economy and society, all aquatic products research units throughout the province have rapidly shifted the focus of their work to the breeding of numerous varieties of aquatic products, to rational use of resources and preservation of freshness in aquatic products, and to processing. They have devoted attention to technical problems in production urgently in need of solution and have carried out a coordinated attack on key problems. In ocean breeding, for example, artificial raising of shrimp is a job requiring little investment that brings large benefits and shows results quickly, but owing to limitations on the numbers of larva available in the past, this production has never developed. As a result of coordinated attack on the problem by research units concerned, within only a year's time success was achieved in the factorization of artificial breeding of larvae as a result of which the shrimp raising area was expanded. As a result of successful experiments in Yantai Prefecture using new techniques of breeding shellfish in the midst of algae that increases results in ocean breeding, the entire prefecture is now breeding mussels and scallops in separate kelp breeding areas, and they are growing nicely. Increased earnings for this year have been preliminarily estimated at about 2 million yuan. In order that shrimping in Bohai not injure large numbers of young fish after 2 years of efforts the Provincial Ocean Aquatic Products Institute has trial developed a new kind of net that permits the catching of shrimp with little damage to young fish. It is called the "shrimp drag No 1" net, and it has become one of the items promoted for use by the state.

Simultaneous with vigorous development of research has been attention to the introduction into China of foreign technology on the part of aquatic research units. The niluoluo [phonetic] African fish, which is native to Africa, grows quickly, produces high yields, and is strongly adaptable. It is a fine fish variety recommended tothe world by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. After the Provincial Fresh Water Aquatic Products Institute introduced it into Shandong Province, following breeding experiments in breeding alone and breeding with other fish yields of 1,800 jin and 700 jin respectively resulted. Now wide area breeding is underway in some places.

The recently convened Provincial Aquatic Products Science and Technology Work Conference reiterated that simultaneous with the continued launching of research centered on reorganization of the fishing industry, all jurisdictions are to earnestly do an effective job of technical promotion work to bring about great development of fishing industry production.

The conference noted that Shandong Province has a long coastline, numerous beaches, and quite a few bodies of water within the province that provide very good conditions for breeding of aquatic products. However, a look at fishing industry production at the present time shows that not only is the breeding area still insufficiently large, but yields per unit of area also differ greatly from one place to another. In the realm of freshwater breeding of fish in ponds, for example, never mind achieving the more than 300 jin per mu yields of Guting Commune in Yutai County, even if the somewhat more than 170 jin per mu yields of Linyi County were to be achieved, annual total output of freshwater fish for the province as a whole would increase by more than 80 percent. Consequently, a great potential exists to be tapped. The key problem today is failure of technical promotion work to keep pace. All jurisdictions should act in the decisive spirit of the Provincial CCP Committee and provincial government in intensifying agricultural science and technology work for a genuine strengthening of leadership of aquatic products science and technology work, to build and perfect organizations for the promotion of aquatic products technology, and to give attention to the building of a technology promotion corps so that advanced aquatic products techniques can be extended to application and play a full role in fishing industry production.

In addition to transmitting the spirit of pertinent central government and provincial conferences, summarizing work and assigning future tasks, this conference also exchanged the experiences and plans of some prefectures and units. These included this year's assumption of responsibility by Linyi County for fish breeding experiments handed down by the Aquatic Products Bureau for "10,000 mu of continuous ponds for yields of 200 jin per mu," for which manpower and material preparations are currently actively underway.

9432
CSO: 4007/409

BRIEFS

RESERVOIR REINFORCEMENT--Shandong Province's Laiwu County is speeding up the project of reinforcing and removing the hidden perils of eight large and medium-sized reservoirs. These eight reservoirs have a storage capacity of 360 million cubic meters--75 percent of the county's total. Prior to the flood period this year, a general flood-control headquarters has been established. The reinforcement of six reservoirs has been completed. [SK230759 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

BRIEFS

SUMMER-RIPENING CROPS--Shanghai Municipality has reaped another bumper harvest of summer grain and rapeseed this year. Per-mu yield of wheat, barley and naked barley on Shanghai's 2.09 million mu can reach 460 jin, while total output can reach 960 million jin. Per-mu yield of rapeseed on the city's 940,000 mu can reach 286 jin, while total output can reach 2.68 million dan. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Jun 82 OW]

CSO: 4007/454

SICHUAN TESTS MEASURES FOR RURAL TRANSFORMATION

OW111342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Chengdu, 11 June (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province is pioneering in testing a major change in rural administrative and economic structures, which observers regard as vital to China's rural development.

Townships, which were abolished with the establishment of the people's communes in 1958, have been restored in Guanghan, Qionglai and Xindu Counties singled out by the provincial authorities for the experiment. The township government has replaced the people's commune as the basic government unit in the countryside. Villages as a layer of administration have also been restored to replace the production brigade which operated under the commune.

The economic affairs of the former people's commune are administered by economic organizations assuming different names, by "agriculture-industry-commerce" combines as in the case of Guanghan County. But in experiments carried out in other parts of the country, the people's commune remains to be an economic organization.

The township government is elected at the township people's congress while the village head and his assistant, or the "village clerk," are chosen through popular election. The township communist party committee now supervises over the implementation of the party's policies, rather than getting involved in the day-to-day work of the grass-root units as the former commune party committee did.

Provincial officials told XINHUA that the transformation is necessary because the commune set-up has the disadvantage of over-concentration of power, although it once promoted agricultural production.

The people's communes, which were set up in 1958, combined government administration with economic affairs. In other words, the commune is the basic government unit in the countryside and, at the same time, an economic organization.

The experiment being made in Sichuan Province aims at separating government administration from management of economic affairs, so that peasants and their collectives may have the initiative in their own hands in developing production.

Guanghan County, now with a population of 490,000 and 30,666 hectares of farmland, underwent a series of social transformation in agricultural collectivization in the 1950's, which culminated in the establishment of the people's communes in 1958. In 1957, when peasants were in advanced agricultural cooperatives, their annual income from the collectives averaged 68 yuan and 254 kilograms of food grain per capita. The corresponding figures for 1976 were 74 yuan and 267.5 kilograms, showing little improvement over the past.

Guanghan officials attributed this to the ultra-left policies that had been pursued before the overthrow of the gang of four. But over-concentration of power in the commune system was partially responsible, they said.

While transforming the commune set-up, authorities of the three counties have helped peasants institute the job responsibility system, under which payment is given according to output.

With initiative in their own hands, people in the three counties have set up economic entities including agriculture-industry-commerce combines by breaking the barriers caused by administrative divisions of villages, townships or even counties. rural collectives have in the past 3 years started 1,600 industrial and other enterprises yielding an annual output value of 220 million yuan, 4.6 times the figure for 1977, before the experiment began.

Good results have been produced through the experiment, provincial authorities said. From 1956 to 1977, the total value of industrial and agricultural output increased at annual rates of 4.5 percent, 2.2 percent and 3.4 percent for the Guanghan, Qionglai and Xindu counties respectively. The corresponding figures for the period between 1978 and 1981 were 14 percent, 20.6 percent and 16.5 percent.

CSO: 4020/124

BRIEFS

EARTH TREMOR--Chengdu, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--An earthquake occurred in the northwestern part of Garze County, Sichuan Province, at 7:24 A.M. yesterday. The tremor was a magnitude 6 on the Richter scale. Initial reports show that houses in some production brigades collapsed, killing [illegible] people and injuring five. Based on the observation of unusual phenomena, the state, provincial and prefectural seismological bureaus made short-term predictions prior to the quake. The Garze County office of seismology forcasted twice the possibility of an earthquake to the county government on 3 June and 5 June. As a result, timely precautionary measures were taken. Immediately after the earthquake, local seismologists rushed to the site for further observation. [Text] [OW171627 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 17 Jun 82]

CSO: 4020/124

XINJIANG

BRIEFS

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FLOOD--The Xinjiang regional's people's government held its 12th executive meeting on 10 June, presided over by Chairman Ismail Amat, to discuss precautions against flood. The meeting demanded that the whole region vigorously step up antiflood precautions and rely on the masses to overcome flood disasters and reap a bumper harvest. The meeting pointed out: The region's weather has been abnormal this year. There have been cold waves, hailstorms and strong winds, and flooding has occurred in some places since late May. This has caused serious losses in industrial, agricultural and livestock production and serious difficulties for the people's livelihood. There may be further floods in north and south Xinjiang this summer, followed by drought in places. The whole region must therefore attach great importance to this problem and do a good job in antiflood precautions. Antiflood and relief work should currently occupy an important place on government agenda. The regional government has also issued an urgent circular on stepping up antiflood work. The circular made the following points: 1) Enhance understanding of the harm done by floods; 2) get a good grasp of current disaster relief work, make proper arrangements for the masses' daily life, and also conduct education in the spirit of self-reliance; 3) inspect the state of antiflood precautions; 4) leaders at all levels must get a good grasp of this work, go to the frontline and teach the masses to display the spirit of self-reliance. "They must also step up ideological and political work and expose various rumors misleading the masses. It is necessary to strengthen security work and deal resolute blows at criminals and counterrevolutionaries who sabotage the work of fighting and relieving disaster." While acting against floods, it is also necessary to take precautions against drought. [Summary] [HK130551 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 12 Jun 82]

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY CIRCULAR--The Xinjiang animal husbandry department recently issued a circular demanding that all places do well in livestock production during the summer. It is estimated that the number of young livestock in the region this year will be more than 10 million head for the first time. However, since summer last year, the region has had dry weather. In particular, there was little rainfall this spring. The drought situation in the pastures is serious and grass has not grown well. This has made this year's livestock production in the region, all places must continue to strengthen leadership over livestock production, perfect the livestock production responsibility system, do well in preliminary distribution work, make full use of all water sources to irrigate pastures and to increase grass production and do well in preventing and treating livestock diseases. [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Jun 82 HK]

CSO: 4007/455

PREFECTURE ACTS SWIFTLY TO BOLSTER TEA PRODUCTION

HK150417 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Summary] "Having found out problems emerging in spring tea production, the Lincang Prefecture CCP Committee strengthened investigations in grassroots units, took appropriate measures in good time and thus promptly checked spring tea production from dropping."

In the beginning of the spring tea harvest season this year, two deputy secretaries of the Lincang Prefecture CCP Committee who were carrying out investigations found that the production responsibility system had not been well implemented in some communes, production brigades and primary tea processing plants; and that tea products, out of the control of the procurement plan, were flowing out from some places. This situation had made the tea production of the prefecture lower than the production in the same period last year. To cope with this declining trend, the prefectural CCP Committee carried out further investigation. A circular was issued later, urging counties and communes to strengthen leadership, improve the production responsibility system and solve problems in production and procurement. On the other hand, the prefectural CCP Committee also took appropriate measures to improve the procurement work, establishing tea inspection centers and strengthening market administration.

"With the adoption of the above measures, the production of spring tea in the prefecture has been rapidly improved. By 20 May, the prefecture had procured more than 3,100 dan in excess of the same period last year."

CSO: 4007/454

BRIEFS

PIG FEED MEETING--To speed up the popularization of compound pig feed and ensure the fulfillment of the quota for raising 1 million pigs this year in Yunnan Province, the Yunnan provincial animal husbandry bureau recently held a meeting in Kunming. This meeting was attended by the directors of the animal husbandry and agriculture bureaus of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures and municipalities and some counties. The meeting seriously examined the progress of the popularization of compound pig feed in all places, exchanged experiences, looked into some problems which should urgently be solved in the course of work and arranged for work in the second half of this year. From January to April, 92 counties throughout the province conducted experiments in and demonstration and popularization of compound pig feed, produced and supplied some 11.2 million jin of compound pig feed and fed some 113,000 pigs, some 70,000 pigs more than in the corresponding period last year. They also fed some 160,000 chickens with compound feed. The meeting urged the province to speed up the popularization of compound pig feed. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82 HK]

RAINY SEASON STARTS--Since the beginning of June, it has rained throughout Yunnan Province. The rainy season has started in the major part of the province. According to statistics compiled by the provincial meteorological observatory on 11 June, except for an average rainfall of less than 30 mm in 13 counties, including Qiaojia, Jinning, Yiliang, Chengjiang, Jiangchuan, Tonghai, Yuanjiang, Lufeng, Shuangbai, Chuxiong, Mouding, Yongsheng and Binchuan, the average rainfall of the other places in the province was between 30 mm and 155 mm. The major part of the province has alleviated the drought situation. [HK161344 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82]

RESERVOIR MAINTENANCE--From 1979 to the present, Yunnan Province has reinforced and repaired some 280 small-size No 1-type reservoirs and above, which accounts for over 79 percent of the reservoirs which should be reinforced and repaired. Prefectures and autonomous prefectures, including Yuxi, Chuxiong, Baoshan and Zhaotong, have basically completed the work of reinforcing and repairing their small-size No 1-type reservoirs. The province now has some 4,000 small-size No 1-type reservoirs, the majority of which were built in the late 1950's. At that time, stress was laid on high speed and large capacity, and the flood-control standards were low and their quality was poor. In the flood season every year, collapse accidents often occur. Since 1979, the province has gradually stepped up the management of the reservoirs. In each flood season from 1978 to 1981, the province appropriated special funds of some 50 million yuan to strengthen the maintenance of the reservoirs. [HK140907 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 82]

CSO: 4007/455

AUTHOR: ZHANG Youyi [1728 0645 0034]

ORG: Research Academy of Water Conservancy and Hydroelectrical Power"

TITLE: "Agricultural Field Subterranean Pipe Drainage Technology"

SOURCE: Beijing SHULI SHUIDIAN JISHU [WATER CONSERVATION AND HYDROELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGY] in Chinese No 5, 20 May 82 pp 42-49

ABSTRACT: Subterranean pipe drainage measures have been adopted in South and North China in recent years in the course of basic construction of fields and in Feb 79 and Aug 81 2 national conferences were called to discuss the special subject of underground drainage and irrigation. In China, experiments with subterranean drainage techniques actually started in the late 50's in Henan, Jiangsu, etc, and by the late 70's they were preliminarily extended to the lowland areas of Jiangsu and the lake plains of Zhejiang. It is estimated that about 5 million mu in the country have underground drainage devices which include subterranean pipes, hidden channels, etc. and of these, about 600 thousand mu have subterranean pipes. The use of subterranean pipes for drainage in the USA, the USSR, England, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Egypt, Japan, W. Germany, etc. is briefly introduced. The selection of proper caliber and construction material for the pipes, the drainage area for various sizes of pipes, the choice of filtering and insulating materials for the pipes, the depth and spacing of pipe installation, the horizontal and vertical arrangements of pipes, the management of subterranean drainage pipes, and the method of assessing the economic benefits and the investment return of a pipe drainage system are introduced in some detail. The "Drainage Manual" published by U.S. Bureau of Reclamation is cited to show the method of computing the load of pipes of different materials and structures.

6248
CSO: 4011/124

AUTHOR: YAO Zhen [1202 3791]

ORG: Institute of Genetics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing

TITLE: "Studies on the N-banding Karyotype of Cultivated and Wild Barley"

SOURCE: Beijing YICHUAN XUEBAO [ACTA GENETICA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 160-164

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: It was found that all seven pairs of chromosomes of cultivated and wild barley possess centromeric banding, that a few of the chromosomes have near centromeric banding, and that most of the chromosomes also have interstitial bands. But the number and position of the interstitial banding in the long or short arms of these chromosomes show some variation among the cultivated and wild barley. It was observed that the banding pattern of the "bottle-shaped" wild barley was similar to that of the six-rowed wild barley, and the banding pattern of the six-rowed wild barley was also near that of the cultivated barley. Therefore, cytological research revealed that cultivated barley is closely related to wild barley.

9717
CSO: 4011/144

Grain Research

AUTHOR: DONG Xiuying [5576 4423 5391]

ORG: Xiangyang Prefecture Research Institute of Agricultural Sciences

TITLE: "Preliminary Study on the Starch-filling Principle of Wheat"

SOURCE: Wuhan HUBEI NONGYE KEXUE [HUBEI AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 4, 1982 pp 6-11

ABSTRACT: The stage after heading and before harvest is very important regarding the weight of wheat grain which may vary a great deal depending upon the weather and the cultivation conditions. For the local breeds in the prefecture, the grain test weight (weight of 1000 grains) may vary from 30 g to 44 g. For the purpose of clarifying the grain formation, starch filling, and ripening processes of wheat, 30 plants of 6 breeds which developed heads and blooms on the same days were marked for observation to record the variation of the length, width, thickness, and volume of the grains, the variation of green weight, dry weight, and moisture content of the grains, the condition of accumulation of dry substance in the grain, and the speed of starch filling of the various breeds. It was observed that from blooming to ripe, about 34-38 days are required and these days may be divided into 3 stages: (1) Grain formation stage takes about 10-13 days following blooming and about 20 percent of the total dry weight is accumulated in this stage; (2) Starch filling stage takes 17-20 days, during which the average increase is about 1.7 g/day; (3) Grain ripening stage takes about 4-8 days and the weight gain is about 6 percent of total. These facts indicate that the period of 10-32 days after blooming, i.e. the starch filling stage is the most important for dry substance accumulation and measures of disease and pest control, drought and flood protection, etc. adopted during this stage can increase the weight of the grain effectively.

6248
CSO: 4011/127

AUTHOR: ZHANG Xiangong [1728 0341 1872]
LI Xiaoquan [2621 1420 3123]

ORG: ZHANG of the Academy of Meteorological Science, Central Meteorological Service; LI of the Central Meteorological Observatory

TITLE: "Some Characteristics of Temperature Variation in China in the Present Century"

SOURCE: Beijing QIXIANG XUEBAO [ACTA METEOROLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 198-208

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The monthly mean temperature at 137 stations in China in the present century was classified into five grades, i.e. grades 1-5. Maps of grade distribution have been prepared for every month and year. According to the intensity of cold or warm areas, the monthly temperature grade distribution is classified into five types: cold (C), warm (W), sub-cold (Cw), sub-warm (Wc) and normal (N). For every month, mean grades are computed for seven regions: northeast China; north China, middle and lower Changjiang; south China; southwest China; northwest China; Xinjiang.

Based on the above materials statistical analysis of the occurrences and secular variation of the five types are made and associations among the regions are studied. The characteristics of temperature variation of the past 30 years are discussed.

[Continuation of QIXIANG XUEBAO No 2, 1982 pp 198-208]

These results are useful for understanding the climatic change in China and may serve as background for long-range forecasting.

AUTHOR: CHEN Li [7115 0500]

ORG: Ningxia Meteorological Bureau

TITLE: "Potential Evapotranspiration in Ningxia District"

SOURCE: Beijing QIXIANG XUEBAO [ACTA METEOROLOGICA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 219-228

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Using Penman's formula, we computed the natural evaporation E_r of Ningxia districts, and studied its distribution. The ratio E_r/r (aridity index) is used as the index for agroclimatological division. The formula $E_r = K_t E_0$ is used to compute E_0 for spring, summer and autumn. The proportion coefficient ($j_t = f_c/E_0$) between E_0 and field evaporation f_c is used as a moisture index for major growth periods of wheat, paddy rice and millet. Based on this information, irrigation requirements are studied.

9717
CSO: 4011/145

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TITLE: "Study on Tissue Culture and Its Application for the Rapid Propagation of Ramie"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 1-8

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Shoot formation was successfully differentiated from calli of the stem, leaf and hypocotyl of ramie (Boehmeria nivea L.) in the MS + 6 - BA 2-3 mg/l medium, and the axillary buds developed from these shoots could grow normally. When these shoots were transplanted to ½MS + NAA 0.2 mg/l medium, they regenerated into complete plantlets which could grow up normally in the field. We used the method of axillary buds for rapid propagation, and it could produce a greater number of tube plantlets free from morphological variation within a short

[Continuation of ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE No 2, 1982 pp 1-8]

period. It could satisfactorily meet the need for the propagation of fine ramie varieties and the acceleration of breeding programs. In addition, the influence of different plant hormones on root growth was studied. In the ½MS + IAA 0.1 ppm + NAA 0.2 ppm medium, the roots could grow more prosperously and strongly. A whole series of transplanting techniques have been obtained.

AUTHOR: XU Shuhua [1776 2885 5478]

ORG: Department of Biology, Wuhan University, Wuchang, Hubei Province

TITLE: "Cytological Observation of Pollen Development in the Main Male Sterile Types of Rice (Oryza sativa L.) Developed in China"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 9-14

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The male sterile lines of rice developed in China can be divided into three types (i.e., Wild-aborted type, Honglian type and Yunnan No 1) according to the cytoplasm source of the male sterile lines and the relation between the fertility restoring lines and the maintainer lines.

Cytological observation revealed that the abortion of microspores in different types of male sterile lines occurred at different stages. The abortion of microspores of the Wild-aborted type took place at the uninucleate microspore stage, that of the Honglian type at the two-celled pollen stage and that of Yunnan No 1 type at the stage just before the mitosis of reproductive nucleus.

In this paper the cytological process of pollen abortion was described and the relation between the manifestation of male sterility and the nucleus-cytoplasm interaction in rice was discussed.

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TITLE: "Breeding by Anther Culture in Rice Varieties Improvement"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 15-19

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Anther culture in rice improvement has made certain progress in China. A great number of anther-cultured rice varieties with various superior characteristics have been developed and started to be popularized in production. On the other hand, experiences have been systematically accumulated on the technique and working procedure of anther-culture breeding.

Most achievements gained from breeding by anther-culture are now used for stabilizing the segregation of characteristics in the early generation of intervarietal cross or hybrid rice, and are being used in remote hybridization and artificially induced mutation.

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The anther culture method has not only bred new varieties of rice, but also synthesized a new, specific genotype that had never been found in local or exotic germ plasm and, hence, can perform an important function in the establishment of a new germ plasm bank.

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TITLE: "A Preliminary Study of the Green-vernalization in Wheat"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 20-23

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Experimental work on the green-vernalization in wheat for the acceleration of generation advance of both weak-winter and winter varieties was done five times in 1975 and 1980. Some wheat varieties with different growing habits in winter or spring were selected as tested materials. The results showed that: 1. The normal heading date of winter varieties can be accelerated and the vegetative stage shortened by treatment with green-vernalization; 2. The optimum days for treatment varied with the type of winter or spring varieties; 3. The effect of green-vernalization is much better than that of seed-vernalization.

AUTHOR: HUANG Peimin [7806 1014 3046]

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TITLE: "Advances in the Studies of Wheat Cultivation in China"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 49-54

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: A lot of studies have been done on the rules for high yield and wheat cultural practices in getting massive bumper crops since the founding of the PRC. Results of these studies played an important role in guiding the wheat production and developing the cultural science. This paper covers the following aspects: (1) study on the stands structure in the fields; (2) study on the developing population structure; (3) study on the factors of yield components; (4) study on the rules of fertilizer and water requirements; (5) study on the index of control-promotion management; (6) study on the ways to obtain high yield; (7) study on the systems of cultural practices. The paper emphatically elaborates the main contents and present advances in the above studies with necessary evaluations. Ideas about future prospects, major subjects and methods in wheat cultivation studies are given in the conclusion.

AUTHOR: ZHAO Shanhuan [6392 0810 2970]
ZHANG Xing [1728 5281]

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TITLE: "Experiments on the Antifeedant and Systemic Properties of Some Botanical Insecticides Against the Rice Yellow Stem Borer"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE KEXUE [SCIENTIA AGRICULTURA SINICA] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 55-62

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: With an aim to search for botanical insecticides of good environmental quality for the control of rice insect pests, experiments have been carried out on 40 species of botanical insecticides against the rice yellow stem borer (Scirpophaga incerulas) in South China. Ethyl alcohol extracts of the seed kernels of two species of chinaberry (Melia azedarach and M. toosendan), acetone extracts of the leaves of Rhododendron molle and the root bark of Tripterygium wilfordii had very marked systemic action on the newly-hatched larvae and also some antifeedant effects. Extracts from the root bark of the bitter-tree (Celastrus angulata) had marked systemic properties, too.

The unique insecticidal properties of some species of Chinese plants, particularly Meliaceae, which are safe both to the environment and to the natural enemies of

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insect pests, and their compatability with the agroecosystem emphasizes their potential value in the integrated control of rice insect pests.

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AUTHOR: None

ORG: None

TITLE: "Continue to Proceed With the Propaganda Eudcation of 'Two Unchanged' and 'Three Considerations'

SOURCE: Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 5, 5 May 82 pp 2-3

ABSTRACT: The "Outline of the National Rural Village Work Conference" is an extremely important document, in which the propaganda education of 2-unchanged and 3-considerations forms one of the essential contents. The propaganda education is to make the farmers understand that China's agriculture must stay on the socialist collectivism road; i.e. from the long term viewpoint, the public ownership and the production responsibility systems will be unchanged, and all three aspects of the nation, the collective, and the individual have to be taken into consideration and consideration of one at the expense of the other two is unacceptable. As it is clearly stated in that document, in the period between the winter of 1981 and the spring of 1982, centering on the job of establishing and perfecting the production responsibility system, all areas and regions should carry out this education in combination with problems of thoughts and practices. Since the conclusion of the conference, not a few cadres of the basic level have been unwilling, unable, and afraid of carrying out this job of propaganda eduction. The paper blames their own inadequate education for this problem; i.e. their leftist errors are insufficiently cleansed. The paper purports to help resolve this problem.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Survey and Investigation Group, Legislative Committee, National People's Congress Standing Committee

TITLE: "Survey Report Concerning the Problem of Unity of People's Commune and the Political Organization"

SOURCE: Beijing NONGCUN GONGZUO TONGXUN [RURAL WORK NEWSLETTER] in Chinese No 5, 5 May 82 pp 6-9

ABSTRACT: The Survey and Investigation Group has organized many symposiums to study the problem of the people's commune system and to gather the opinions of the leaders of communes and brigades, the county, prefecture, and provincial committees, and some economists. The group has learned from these symposiums that most comrades of the provincial, municipal, prefecture, and county committee hold the opinion that the political and commune organizations should be separate while most of the comrades of the communes hold the opinion that the existing condition should be maintained. Essential problems in separating the two organizations are discussed. To separate the two is mainly to promote yield increase, to develop productivity, to establish socialist democracy, and to strengthen the exercise of leadership of the party. The separation will create a unified political power organization as well as a flexible and various economic organization. The administrative and the economic regionalization [divisions in geography] may either be the same or be different. The idea of separating the two appears to be supported by the Survey Group yet the paper also appears to refrain from positive endorsement beyond examining the advantages and ways and steps of carrying it out.

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